

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

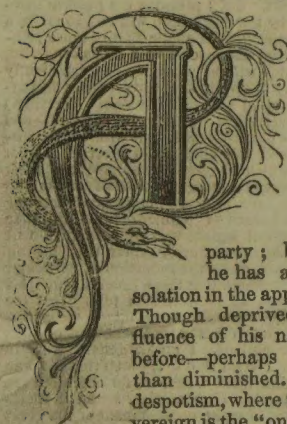


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE RESIGNATION.



ASSUREDLY, nothing exhibits the advantages of a Constitutional Government in a stronger light, than the popularity that, in England, is not unfrequently possessed by a falling Minister. He may be prostrated by the combinations of party; but, beyond them, he has a support and consolation in the applause of the people. Though deprived of office, the influence of his name is as great as before—perhaps increased, rather than diminished. Under a perfect despotism, where the favour of the Sovereign is the "only source of power," deprivation of office is deprivation of everything, wealth and life included; as the history of many a Persian Vizier and Turkish Pacha abundantly demonstrates. Where the Government is equally despotic, and the nod of the ruler equally potential, but where a varnish of civilisation and refinement has been drawn over the institutions of barbarism, as in Russia, the fall from office is equally the indication of the withdrawal of the Imperial countenance; and, though the bowstring is not applied in the Oriental fashion, yet the Minister is politically and socially annihilated: he is exiled to his estates, if he escape Siberia; and, in the salons and parties of the Capital, his name is uttered no more—no one dares speak of the man annihilated by the Imperial frown; no public opinion, no general sympathy, supports a dismissed official, who there "falls like Lucifer," never to rise again, save, perhaps, by a caprice of the same power which degraded him. In England and France, on the contrary, the influence of a name may be as great in opposition as in office: the arena of debate is equally open to the Minister's rival as to the Minister himself; the will or opinion of the Sovereign being but a secondary consideration. By the degree of support from without, alone, are Statesmen great in countries where all are not debased to the condition of puppets moved at the will of one.

Never has there been a more complete illustration of the popularity that may be preserved when office is gone, than that given by the Parliamentary proceedings of Monday evening last. Sir Robert Peel formally announced the resignation of himself and his colleagues. The scene was an impressive one, even in its attendant circumstances, apart from the consideration of the causes that make it one of the great turning points of our Parliamentary History. The House of Commons was crowded in every part within, and surrounded without by an unusual multitude; and could both bodies have been polled for their opinion, we believe the vast majority would have expressed regret at the retirement of the Premier. There was no exultation, no air of triumph in his open opponents, who would profit by the event: they had wrought no great victory of principle, achieved no signal overthrow, and were but subsidiary and secondary personages in the last act of the drama. Perhaps, too, present success was somewhat shadowed by the sense of future difficulties. If there was a feeling of exultation in any quarter, it was in the ranks of the Premier's former supporters, who may have tasted in that hour of the "fierce joy" of vengeance gratified. But we are confident that the general feeling was one of regret at the event, accompanied by a conviction that it was unavoidable. The comparatively little interest that seemed to be taken either in the persons, opinions, or future course of the succeeding Ministry, was also remarkable. All the ideas usually associated with the fall of a Statesman—weakness, defeat, misfortune, and consequent contempt for the person and his actions—were completely reversed. The incident of the hour was the acknowledgment of a political failure, but the effect of it was that of success and triumph.

The memory of the settlement of the great controversy of modern times, which no other man could have accomplished, was alone present to the minds of all, excluding altogether the thought of a minority and a defeat. The rising party was thrown into the back-ground; all eyes were

for the "well-graced actor" who was leaving the stage; and were but "idly bent" on those who were to "enter next." The dramatic interest that the experienced Parliamentary tactician threw over the scene justifies a comparison drawn from the

theatre itself. Never was any public act more skilfully performed. Many questions might have been asked, which, truly answered, would have shown that the Premier himself had hastened his own fall. With such abundance of good intentions towards



THE ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN BY COMMISSION TO THE NEW CORN BILL, IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1846. —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Ireland, why introduce this terrible Coercion Bill, which has estranged all parties? But there was no disposition to analyse what wore the appearance of a political martyrdom.

The brief review, too, of the five years of Sir Robert Peel's Government was calculated to disarm criticism; he is a fortunate Minister; affairs could not well be worse than they were during the last days of the Whig Ministry; at that worst point he acceded to power and they immediately mended. The skies relented, and the harvests were good; he boldly thrust his hand into every man's pocket where there was a chance of finding anything, and by the very simple expedient of taking money wherever he could find it, converted deficiency into surplus; it was a feat of courage rather than skill, but it was successful, and success, in the opinion of the mass, atones for everything. His commercial changes, small at first, produced results that emboldened him to proceed to greater; in these, too, success attended him, though the doctrine and principle on which he proceeded were not his own. At home there was superabundant speculation, and consequent employment, the accumulated wealth of thirty years of peace being invested in improvements that fed and clothed millions; abroad he was not less fortunate; between France and England a good understanding has been preserved, in spite of the efforts of that insane party among our neighbours who regard war as the regenerator of the world, and make the bayonet the instrument of man's temporal salvation. In the East our Government has shown both its moderation and its vigour; slow to enter into a quarrel, its exertions were gigantic when once forced to action, and a series of victories threw round the English name yet greater glory. In the West, where the gamblers of party were putting the peace of the world in hazard, our Government promptly, and at the right moment, stated its last terms of arrangement of the Oregon Question, and they were accepted; the intelligence of the settlement of this dispute—vexatious and irritating to both countries—arriving the very day before the fall of the Government, and in time to figure advantageously in the valedictory address of the Minister!

It is impossible to say how much of success in human affairs is the result of chance and what is called luck, and how much is to be attributed to prudent management; we are large believers in the adage that "Fortune is conduct;" with less decision, less attention to events as they rose, less watchfulness, and forecasting of what will be the course of opinion in the future, the Peel Ministry would not have attempted so much, nor have succeeded so decidedly in what it attempted. The Premier has often shown that he has been mistaken in a principle; but the accuracy with which he reads circumstances has rarely been impeached; he has always been the Minister of action and events; others announce principles, but he applies them; the "bookish theoretic" of an Adam Smith, expanded by the changes in society of a later day, finds its embodiment in the measures of the Conservative Premier.

From his declaration of a readiness to support Lord John Russell in carrying out the same policy, it is evident that his future course will not be one of obstruction; he can, of course, only answer for himself, but he is a good exponent of the prevailing opinion of, at least, a considerable section of his followers. Thus the prediction of Mr. Cobden that there would be an amalgamation of parties in action, if not a coalition between them in office, seems nearer its realization than was expected, and furnishes another proof of that keenness of political vision which has won for the member for Stockport an acknowledgment from two of the greatest rival statesmen, that the "Manchester Manufacturer" is the leading spirit of the age!

### THE ROYAL ASSENT TO THE CORN BILL.

In part of our impression last week we announced that the Royal Assent had been given, by Commission, to the Corn Importation Bill.

Upon general occasions, the ceremony of giving the Royal Assent to Bills, by Commission, attracts very little attention; but when the measure to be sanctioned is an important one, as was the case last week, considerable curiosity is manifested. The usual number of Commissioners is three, but it is increased according to circumstances. On the present occasion there were four Commissioners—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, and Earl Dalhousie. When the Royal Assent was given to the Reform Bill, there were five Commissioners.

The ceremony is thus performed.

The Commissioners, attired in their robes, and wearing cocked hats, seat themselves under the throne, and desire the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Commission read.

In ordinary cases, very few members accompany the Speaker to the bar of the House for this purpose; but the attendance on Friday (last week), when the Royal Assent was given to the Corn Bill, was rather numerous.

When the members of the House of Commons have come to the bar, the Clerk of the House reads the Commission. The purport of this document, which emanates directly from the Queen, is, that, "it not being convenient, for divers reasons, to be present in our Royal person at Westminster," authority has been given to certain deeply beloved Councillors to give the Royal Assent to certain Bills in the Queen's name.

The Clerk, in proceeding to read the Commission, makes a pause and bows when he comes to the names of the Commissioners who are present. As the name of each is mentioned, the Commissioner raises his cocked hat, in acknowledgment that he has accepted the duty. When the Clerk has finished reading the document, he says, "Signed by the Queen with her own hand."

The Lord Chancellor then intimates that, in obedience to the Commission just read, the Royal Assent will be given to several Bills, and that the Clerk will proceed to pass them in the usual form. The Clerk then rises, and reads the titles of the Bills serially.

As soon as the name of the first bill is announced, another Clerk comes forward, and turning towards the members of the House of Commons, says, "*La Reine le veut*" (the Queen desires it), and the Clerks having made a bow to the Commissioners, one of them says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*," and thus the bill becomes the law of the land.

Upon the present occasion, the first bill was the Corn Importation Bill, to which the Royal Assent was given in the manner we have described. The Strangers' Gallery was crowded, and there was an evident anxiety to witness the performance of the last duty which gave the Royal sanction to a measure calculated to have such an important influence upon the destinies of this country.

The Royal Assent was also given to the Customs Duties Bill, the London and York Railway Bill, the North British Railway and Branches Bill, the Scottish Midland Junction Railway Bill, the Colchester and Sudbury Railway Bill, the Great North of Scotland Railway Bill, the East Lincolnshire Railway Bill, the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction Railway Bill, the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Railway Bill, the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway Bill, the Humber Ferries Bill, the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Bill, the N. and S. Wales Railway Bill, the Portsmouth Harbour Bill, the Liverpool Docks Bill, Northumberland Docks Bill, Lincoln Waterworks Bill, Warwick Waterworks Bill, Stafford Gas Bill, Hartlepool Gas Bill, Great Grimsby Gas Bill, Birmingham Improvement Act, Liverpool Improvement Bill, Newark Improvement Bill, York Improvement Bill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement Bill, Salford Hundred Court Bill, Leith Roads Bill, Rye and Derwent Drainage Bill, Carey's Estate Bill, &c.

**THE LATE MR. B. R. HAYDON.**—On Tuesday a meeting of gentlemen took place at the chambers of Mr. Sergeant Talford, in Sergeant's-inn, to devise some means of providing for the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Haydon. Among the gentlemen present were, Lord Morpeth, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. W. Hamilton, Count D'Orsay, the Rev. Dr. Croly, Mr. Sergeant Talford, and Mr. Jordan. Lord Morpeth was called upon to preside, and his Lordship, in common with every gentleman who took part in the proceedings, expressed his deep concern at the deplorable death of Mr. Haydon, and his sympathy with that unfortunate gentleman's widow and daughter, who, in consequence of the embarrassed state of Mr. Haydon's affairs, are left in a state of utter destitution. Several resolutions were proposed and adopted, with the object of securing a permanent provision for Mr. Haydon's widow and daughter. Mr. Sergeant Talford read a letter he had received from Sir R. Peel, expressing his regret that the pressure of public business would prevent him from attending the meeting, and stating that the Queen had been pleased to grant Mrs. Haydon a pension from the Civil List of £50 a-year. The right hon. Baronet requested, that in the event of a subscription being determined upon, his name might be put down for £100 as a contribution from his private purse. It was stated that Lady Peel had assigned a pension of £25 a-year to Mrs. Haydon out of a fund over which, from her position, she has control; and that Sir R. Peel, having found that a son of Mr. Haydon, who held a situation in the Customs, was of sufficient standing to receive promotion, immediately gave him a step in rank. The prompt generosity evinced by Sir R. Peel in promoting the welfare of this unfortunate family was warmly eulogised. Lord Morpeth, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Sergeant Talford, and Mr. W. Hamilton, were appointed trustees of the subscription. The subscriptions announced at the meeting (including Sir R. Peel's contribution of £100) amounted to upwards of £400.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**THE SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTIONS.**—Lord Brougham put some questions to the Earl of Aberdeen as to the progress of the dispute between England and the United States, in answer to which that noble Earl made a statement in effect the same as that of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. The Earl of Aberdeen added—"Gratifying as this intelligence is, I feel it is but an act of duty and justice, as well as a pleasure, that I should bear the tribute of my testimony to the most friendly and conciliatory course which has been adopted by the United States Minister in this country. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman I have long known, and long had reason to esteem in official intercourse 15 or 16 years ago; and I am perfectly certain that, by every means in his power, he has contributed to this result. I am well assured that there is no person in this house, or in the country, who more cordially participated in the feeling of satisfaction which it is fitted to produce than Mr. McLane."

#### THE MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

The Duke of Wellington made a brief announcement of the resignation of the Ministers; and it was arranged that, although no measure of importance should be brought forward, in the present state of the Government, yet that the House should sit daily, as a matter of convenience.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The expected announcement of the resignation of the Ministry created considerable excitement to-day. The avenues to the House were lined with people, and by five o'clock the House itself was excessively filled. Many Peers were present, and a novel, if not unprecedented, sight was exhibited in one of the side-galleries—two ladies being present, connected, it is said, with the suite of Ibrahim Pacha. The benches below the bar had no vacant space, a large number of Peers and members of the *corps diplomatique* being present. Amongst them were the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Grosvenor, and Lord Dalhousie. One general feeling of interest in the Ministerial announcement seemed to pervade the numerous assembly, which at half-past five o'clock presented a very animated spectacle.

At the suggestion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER the Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

### RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.—SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH ON LEAVING OFFICE.

SIR R. PEEL, at half-past five o'clock, entered the house amid profound silence, and took his seat. In a few moments he rose and spoke as follows:—"Mr. Speaker,—Sir,—I feel it to be my duty to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of notifying to this House that, in consequence of the position of her Majesty's Government, and especially in consequence of that vote to which the House came on the night of Thursday last, by which they refused to give to her Majesty's Government those powers which they deemed necessary for the repression of outrage and the protection of life in Ireland, her Majesty's servants have felt it their duty to tender their resignation to a gracious Sovereign. The resolution to tender that resignation was the unanimous resolution of her Majesty's servants, adopted without hesitation. Sir, if I had any complaint to prefer with respect to the course pursued by the House, this is not the occasion on which I should venture to prefer it. It is impossible not to feel that that occasion by which a great change takes place in the councils of a great empire, affecting, for weal or for woe, the welfare of many millions of the Queen's subjects, in almost all parts of the habitable globe—it is impossible not to feel, that that is an important, I might almost say a solemn occasion—and it is not on such an occasion that one word ought to be said by a Minister, acting in homage to constitutional principles, which can by possibility revive controversies of an acrimonious character. Sir, such controversies would be wholly unsuited to the magnitude of this occasion, and I must also say, the provocation of any such controversy would be wholly at variance with the feelings which influence me in addressing this House. (Cheers.) These feelings would rather prompt me to acknowledge with gratitude the many occasions on which, speaking of the great body of the gentlemen on this side of the House, at periods antecedent to the present session, I and my colleagues have received a generous and cordial support. These feelings also would rather prompt me to acknowledge with gratitude the occasions on which, from gentlemen opposite, in oblivion of party differences, her Majesty's Government has received, for measures of which those gentlemen approved also, a cordial support; and I trust, therefore, Sir, that nothing will escape me in explaining the course which her Majesty's Government have thought it their duty to pursue which can run the risk of provoking those controversies which I do deprecate. Sir, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept that tender of resignation, and her Majesty's servants now only hold their offices until their successors shall have been appointed. Sir, I said that, if I had complaints to prefer, this would not be the occasion on which I would prefer them; but I must also say, that I did not propose those measures connected with our commercial policy at the commencement of this session without foreseeing that, whether those measures succeeded or failed, they must cause the dissolution of the Government which proposed them; and, therefore, Sir, I rather rejoice that her Majesty's Government have been relieved from any doubt by an early decision of this House, as to the course it would be their duty to pursue, for I do not hesitate to say that, even if that vote had been in my favour, I would not have consented to hold office by sufferance or by the evasion of any principle. (Great cheering.) I believe that it is not for the public interest that a Government should remain in power unable to give practical effect to the measures which they consider necessary for the public welfare; and, in the position in which her Majesty's Government was placed, by the withdrawal, perhaps the natural withdrawal of the confidence of many of those who had heretofore given them their support, I do not think it probable that even if the vote to which I refer had been in our favour, her Majesty's Government would have been enabled, with credit to themselves and with advantage to the interests of the country, to continue in the administration of public affairs. (Great cheering.) Sir, we have advised her Majesty to accept our resignations without adopting that alternative which we might have adopted, viz., recommending to the Crown the exercise of its prerogative, and to dissolve the present Parliament. We have preferred the immediate tender of resignation to the adoption of that alternative. Sir, I do not hesitate to say, speaking with a frankness which I trust will offend no one, that, if her Majesty's Government had failed in carrying, in all their integrity, those measures of commercial policy which it was my duty to recommend, I don't hesitate to say that there is no exertion I would not have made (cheers) in order, if not to insure their ultimate success, at least to give the country an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on the subject. (Loud cheers.) In that case, I should have felt myself justified in advising a dissolution, because I think that the continuance of doubt on such a subject would have been a greater evil than resorting to a constitutional expression of opinion by the people of this country. (Cheers.) But there is no necessity for a dissolution on this ground—Those who dissented from those measures have withdrawn their opposition, and I am bound to say it was not a factions or unseemly opposition, to them: simply protesting against them, they have given, finally, their consent to those measures; and those measures having passed into law, I do not feel I should have been justified, for any subordinate consideration, for the interest of the Government merely, in advising the exercise of the prerogative to which I refer, and dissolving the Parliament. (Hear.) Because I feel strongly this,—that no Administration is justified in advising the exercise of that prerogative unless there be a fair, reasonable presumption, even a strong moral conviction, that after a dissolution, they will be enabled to administer the affairs of this country through the support of a party sufficiently powerful to carry their measures. (Cheers.) I do not think a dissolution justifiable for strengthening a party. I think the power of dissolution is a great instrument in the hands of the Crown, and that there is a tendency to blunt that instrument if it be resorted to without necessity. Though for the purpose of enabling the country to decide whether we were justified in proposing those measures of commercial policy which we did propose at the commencement of this session, I do not think that would have been sufficient ground for a dissolution. The only ground for dissolution would have been a strong presumption that after a dissolution we should have had a party powerful enough in this House to enable us to give effect practically to the measures which we might propose. Now, I don't mean a support founded on mere temporary sympathy with our position on the part of those who, otherwise, are opposed to us; I do not mean a support founded on a concurrence on one great question of domestic policy, however important that may be; I think we ought not to dissolve without having a full assurance that we should have the support, not of those who differ from us on almost all questions of public policy, agreeing with us in one, but that we should have the support of a powerful party united to us by a general concurrence of political opinion. (Cheers.) And I am bound to say, that in the general division of parties, and after all that has occurred, I did not entertain a confident hope that a dissolution of Parliament would have given us that support. (Hear, hear.) I must also say that, after all the excitement which has taken place, and after the stagnation of trade consequent upon our protracted discussions, it did appear to us that this was a period when it would not be judicious to take such a step. (Cheers.) Upon these grounds we preferred instant resignation to the alternative of a dissolution. We were left in a minority on a question connected with Ireland. (Hear.) Now I should lament, not merely because it is an Irish question, but I should most deeply lament if it could be thought that the measure which we proposed for the repression of outrage in Ireland was an indication that her Majesty's servants held any different opinion with regard to the policy to be pursued in Ireland from that which I declared towards the close of the last session of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) To the opinions which I then avowed—to those opinions which had a practical effect given to them by the Charitable Bequests Act, and by the additional vote for the endowment of Maynooth—to those opinions I, now about to relinquish power, entirely subscribe. (Great cheering.) We brought forward that measure, believing that resistance to the contagion of crime, and the vigorous repression by law of the offences which disgrace some parts of Ireland, were not measures calculated permanently to improve the social condition of that country; but we thought they were measures which could be taken in conjunction with others necessary for the purpose of giving effect to legislation upon that subject. (Hear, hear.) The House has, however, decided, and I am not about to impeach their decision. I only deprecate any inference, which would be unjustifiable, that, because we proposed those measures, which some call measures of coercion, which we call measures for the protection of life, therefore our views with regard to the policy to be pursued towards Ireland have undergone any change. Speaking for myself, I do not hesitate now to say, that, in my opinion, there ought to be established between England and Ireland a complete equality (great cheering) in all civil, municipal, and political rights. (Renewed cheers.) When I say complete equality, I don't mean—because I know it is impossible—to have a literal equality in every particular. Here, as in matters of

more sacred import, it may be that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life;" I speak of the spirit, and not of the letter, in which our legislation, with regard to the franchise and other privileges should be conducted. (Hear, hear.) I mean, there should be a real, substantial equality in political and civil rights (cheers); so that no person, viewing Ireland with perfectly disinterested eyes, and comparing its franchise with the franchise either of England or Scotland, should be enabled to say, "A different law is enacted for Ireland; and, on account of some jealousy or suspicion, Ireland has curtailed and mutilated rights." That is what I mean by equality of political franchises. Does any gentleman think I am making a reserve? (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") I speak of the spirit in which we should legislate. I think it ought to be impossible to say that there is a different rule, substantially, with regard to civil or municipal franchise in Ireland from that which prevails in England. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, with regard to our Executive Administration in Ireland, I think the favour of the Crown ought to be bestowed in that country, and the confidence of the Crown, without reference to religious distinctions. (Loud cheers.) It has not been from entertaining a different opinion that there may be, in our case, the appearance of partiality. Where we have taken the opportunity of manifesting confidence in some Roman Catholics, I cannot say that justice was always done to our motives, nor has the position of the individual, in accepting favour from us, been altogether such as to create an anxiety for the repetition of similar favours. (Hear, hear.) Those who succeed us may have different means of carrying that principle into execution; but if they do act upon that principle, and bestow the favour and confidence of the Crown without reference to religious differences of opinion, they shall hear no complaint from me on that ground. (Loud cheers.) Then, Sir, with respect to the spirit in which our legislation should be conducted; adhering to all the opinions which I have expressed on the greater and more important points of Irish policy, yet I must say I, for one, am prepared to co-operate with those who feel the present social condition of the people in respect to the tenure of land, and the relation between landlord and tenant, to be one that deserves our immediate and most cautious consideration. (Cheers.) I think it may be impossible, by legislation, to apply any immediate remedy to the state of things which unfortunately prevails in that country; but, even if the benefit is remote, if it is of a permanent character, so far from being deterred from measures calculated to afford a remedy, the distant period at which the benefit may be derived ought to operate as no discouragement to us to apply our minds most sedulously and impartially to the consideration of the subject. (Loud cheers.) Again, with respect to legislation on all those matters connected with the tenure of land and the relation of landlord and tenant—while upholding the rights of property, which I believe you will find no advantage in violating, yet, on the whole, I think the course we have taken during this session of extreme pressure of public business is a sufficient proof that there has been no disinclination on our part to consider that subject. (Hear, hear.)

"Neither will there be any disinclination to co-operate with those to whom the practical administration of affairs may be committed. (Cheers.) Sir, I have reason to believe that the noble Lord the member for the city of London has been commanded by her Majesty to repair to her for the purpose of rendering his assistance in the formation of a Government. Sir, I presume the general principle upon which the Government formed by the noble Lord will act, so far as a commercial policy is concerned, will be the continued application of those principles which tend to give us a freer commercial intercourse with other countries. (Loud cheers.) If that be the policy which will be pursued, as I confidently expect it will be, I shall feel it to be my duty to give to that Government, in pursuance and execution of that policy, my cordial support. (Immense cheering.) I presume, therefore, that her Majesty's Government will adopt that policy—and that, if other countries choose to buy in the dearest market, it will be no discouragement to them to permit us to buy in the cheapest. (Cheers.) I trust that they will not resume the policy which they and we have felt most inconvenient, namely, haggling with foreign countries, instead of taking that independent course which we believe to be conducive to our own interests (cheers), trusting to the influence of public opinion in other countries, that our example, with the practical benefit we derive from it, will at no remote period insure the adoption of the same course, rather than hoping to obtain commercial privileges as an equivalent for the reduction of particular duties. (Loud cheers.) Sir, when I say I presume that these general principles will influence their commercial policy, I do not, of course, mean to say that the adoption of these principles is at once to over-rule every moral consideration, and at once to subject every part of the inhabitants of this empire to unequal competition with other nations. I speak generally as to the tendency of our commercial policy, and I trust that every step that is taken will be towards the relaxation of restriction upon trade. I, for one, shall not urge upon them a hasty and precipitate adoption of principles, sound in themselves, if they are likely to incur the risk of a great derangement of the great social system. I shall bear in mind, that great experiments have been recently made, under the present Administration; that the surplus amount of revenue is smaller than I could wish it to be, consistently with the permanent interests of the country; and, while I offer a cordial support, in enforcing the general principles of commercial policy which have received the sanction of Parliament in the present session, I shall not urge them to any such simultaneous and precipitate adoption of them as may be either really injurious to interests, from special circumstances entitled to some continued protection, nor shall I urge them to any such rash and precipitate adoption of them as would incur the risk of deranging the finances of the country. Speaking thus, I am bound to say, that I am rather indicating my own intentions and the course I shall pursue, than that I have had the opportunity of conferring with others and speaking their sentiments. I cannot doubt, however, that those who gave their cordial concurrence to the measures which I proposed will be ready to give their general acquiescence and support to measures of a similar character to be proposed. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I do not know that it is necessary that I should make any other declaration than those I have made. I wish to draw no invidious contrast: I wish to make no unseemly allusions; but I cannot surrender power without making at least this observation—that I do hope, during the five years for which power has been committed to our hands, neither the interests nor the honour of this country have been compromised. (Cheers.) I think I may say with truth that, during that period, the burden of taxation has been equalised, and the pressure which was unjust and severe has been removed from many classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) I think I may say with truth, that many restrictions upon commerce, injuriously affecting the trade of this country, have been removed. (Cheers.) I think I may say that, without at all interfering with legitimate speculation; without at all paralyzing or deranging the credit of the country, stability has been given to the monetary system of this country (cheers), through the cordial support which again (without reference to party distinctions) the measures I proposed with regard to the Bank of England, the joint-stock banks, and the private banks of this country, received in the year 1843. (Cheers.) Sir, I trust also that the stability of our Indian Empire has not been weakened by the policy we have pursued; and that the glory and honour of the British arms, both by sea and land, in every part of the world, have been maintained; not through our exertions, but through the devoted gallantry of the soldiers and sailors of this country. (Cheers.) Sir, although there have been considerable reductions, great reductions made in the public burdens, yet I have the satisfaction of stating to the House that the national defences of this country have been improved both by sea and land, and that the army and navy are in a most efficient state.

"I trust I may also congratulate the House, that, notwithstanding the great reductions in the fiscal burdens of the country, our finances are in a prosperous and buoyant state; and that, on the 5th of July next, the return which will be made to this House will be, that, notwithstanding the reduction of taxation, the increased consumption of articles of Customs and Excise, and the general prosperity of the people, have supplied the void which might otherwise have taken place. (Cheers.) Sir, lastly, I think I may say that, without any harsh enforcement of the law, without any curtailment either of the liberty of the subject or the liberty of the press, speaking of Great Britain, there has been as much of obedience and submission to the law, as there ever was at any period of our history. (Cheers.) Nay, I will say more: in consequence of the greater command of the necessities and minor luxuries of life; in consequence, too, of confidence in the administration of the law, there has been more of contentment—less of seditious crimes—less necessity for the exercise of power for the repression of political outrage, than there ever was at any antecedent period in this country. (Cheers.)

"I said, lastly,—but I have received one topic, on which I also think I may, without any unseemly boast or invidious contrast, say a few words. I think I may take credit to her Majesty's Government, at least to that distinguished member of it, less prominent, perhaps, in debate, than others, but as deserving of public honour and public credit for the exertions which he has made in the maintenance of peace—(Loud cheers)—I mean my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—(Loud cheers)—he has dared to avow that he thinks in a Christian country there is a moral obligation upon a Christian Minister to exhaust every effort before incurring the risk of war. (Loud cheers.) But while he has not shrunk from the avowal of that opinion, I will in justice to him say this—it is perfectly consistent with that opinion, as to the moral obligation of maintaining peace while peace can be maintained with honour, that there never was a Minister less inclined to sacrifice any essential interest, or to abate anything from the dignity and honour of this country, for the purpose of securing even that inestimable blessing. (Cheers.) Sir, I do hope that we leave the foreign relations of this country in a satisfactory state—(Loud cheers)—that, speaking not only of France, but speaking of the other great powers of Europe, there is confidence in the intentions of this country, and a real desire on the part of the Governments of other powers to co-operate with us in the maintenance of peace. (Cheers.) Sir, it is that mutual confidence in the honour and intentions of public men which most facilitates the maintenance of peace. We come in conflict with France in distant parts of the world; there are heated partisans naturally and justly jealous of the honour of their respective countries; quarrels, small in themselves, might be magnified by the spirit of jealousy, and a too nice rivalry about national honour might be easily fomented into a cause of war, desolating nations, unless the councils of the great powers were presided over by those who, feeling peace to be the true interest of the civilised world, are determined that the heated passions of angry partisans shall not involve their respective countries in war. (Loud cheers.) Sir, if anything could have induced me to regret a decision on the part of the House, prematurely terminating the existence of the Government, it would have been the wish that we should have survived the day when intelligence might be received from the United States (loud cheers) as to the result of, perhaps, our last attempt to adjust those differences between this country and the United States, which, unless speedily terminated, might have involved us in war. The House will probably recollect that, after we had offered arbitration, and that offer had been rejected, the President of the United States sent a message to the Houses of Congress in that country, which led to discussions with regard to the termination of that convention which provided for a temporary adjustment of our differences,—at least, for a temporary avoidance of quarrel,—and enabled the two countries jointly to occupy the territory of the Oregon. Sir, the two houses of the American Congress, although ad-



vising the President of the United States to signify to this country, as he was empowered to do, the termination of the existing convention, by giving a year's notice, added to that advice, which might, perhaps, have been considered of an unsatisfactory or hostile character, the declaration that they advised the notice for the termination of the convention to be given, in order that it might facilitate an amicable adjustment of the dispute. We thought the addition of these words by those high authorities, the expression of a hope that the termination of the convention might the more strongly impress upon the two countries the necessity of amicable adjustment—we thought those expressions removed any barrier to a renewal by either country of the attempt to settle this difference. We did not hesitate, therefore, within two days after the receipt of that intelligence of a wish expressed by the Houses of Congress that efforts might be made for the peaceful termination of these disputes, although the offer of arbitration had been rejected,—we did not hesitate to do that which, in the present state of the dispute, it became essential to do,—not to propose renewed and lengthened negotiations, but to specify frankly and at once what were the terms on which we could consent to a partition of the country of the Oregon. (Cheers.) Sir, the President of the United States, I must say, whatever might have been the expressions heretofore used by him, and however strongly he might have been personally committed to the adoption of a different course, wisely and patriotically determined at once to refer our proposals to the Senate—that authority of the United States whose consent is requisite for the termination of any negotiation of this kind; and the Senate, again acting in the same spirit, has, I have the heartfelt satisfaction to state, at once advised the adoption of the terms we offered them. (Loud cheers.) Sir, perhaps, from the importance of the subject, and considering this is the last day I shall have to address the House as a Minister of the Crown, I may be allowed to state what are the terms of the proposals we made to the United States on the Oregon Question. In order to prevent the necessity for renewed diplomatic negotiations, we sent a convention, which we trusted the United States would accept. The first article of that convention was to this effect—that,

From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

Those who remember the local conformation of that country will understand that we proposed the continuation of the 49th parallel of latitude till it strikes the Straits of Fuca; that it should not be continued across Vancouver's Island,—thus depriving us of any part of Vancouver's Island,—but leaving us in possession of the whole of Vancouver's Island. Sir, the second article of the convention we sent for the acceptance of the United States, was to this effect—that,

From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river, or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

SIR ROBERT PEEL then stated, amidst great cheering, that on his return from his mission to her Majesty that day, he had had the satisfaction to receive a despatch from Mr. Pakington, the British Minister at Washington, addressed to Lord Aberdeen, stating that the President had agreed to adopt the advice of the Senate, and to accept the terms proposed by the Government without any alteration. The right hon. Baronet proceeded in these words:—

"Thus, Sir, these two great nations, impelled, I believe, by the public opinion, which ought to guide and influence statesmen, have, by moderation—by the spirit of mutual compromise, averted that dreadful calamity of a war between two nations of kindred race, and common language (loud cheers), the breaking out of which would have involved the civilized world in calamities to an extent it is difficult to foresee (not one year—probably not one month of such a war, but would have been more expensive than the whole territory that had called it forth); but they have averted that war, I believe consistently with their true interests—consistently with perfect honour on the part of the American Government, and on the part of those who have at length closed, I trust, every cause of difference between the two countries. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I may say, also, to the credit of the Government of this country, that, so far from being influenced in our views in regard to the termination of these disputes about the Oregon by the breaking out of the war with Mexico, we distinctly intimated to Mr. Pakenham, that although unexpected events had occurred, it did not affect in the slightest degree, our desire for peace. (Cheers.) Mr. Pakenham, knowing the spirit of his Government, being aware of the occurrence of these hostilities, having a discretionary power in certain cases, if he had thought this offer would have been likely to prolong negotiations, or diminish the chance of a successful issue, yet wisely thought the occurrence of Mexican hostilities with the United States was not one of the cases to which we had adverted, and therefore most wisely did he tender this offer of peace to the United States on his own discretion, and the confidence of his Government. Now let me say, and I am sure this House will think it to the credit of my noble friend, that on the occurrence of these hostilities between Mexico and the United States, before we were aware of the reception which this offer on our part would meet with, the first packet that sailed rendered to the United States the offer of our good offices for the purpose of mediating between them and the Mexican Government. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I do rejoice, therefore, that, before surrendering power at the feet of a majority of this House, I had the opportunity of giving them the official assurance that every cause of quarrel with that great country on the other side of the Atlantic is terminated before we retire from office. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I feel that I have now executed the task which my public duty imposed upon me. I trust I have said nothing which can by possibility lead to the recurrence of those controversies I have deprecated. Whatever opinions may be formed with regard to the extent of the danger with which we were threatened, I can say with truth that her Majesty's Government, in proposing these measures of commercial policy, which have disintegrated them to the confidence of many of those who heretofore gave them their support, were influenced by no other desire than the desire to consult the interests of this country. (Cheers.) Our object was to avert dangers which we thought were imminent, and to avoid a conflict which we believed would soon place in hostile collision great and powerful classes in this country. (Cheers.) The love of power was not a motive for the proposal of these measures; for, as I said before, I had not a doubt that, whether these measures were accompanied with failure or success, the almost certain issue must be the termination of the existence of this Government. Sir, I am not sure that it is not advantageous for the public interests that this should be so—I admit that the withdrawal of confidence from us by many of our friends was a natural result; and I think that, when proposals of such a nature are made, apparently at variance with the course which Ministers heretofore pursued, and subjecting them to the charge or taint of inconsistency—upon the whole, it is advantageous for this country, and for the general character of public men, that the proposal of measures of that kind under such circumstances should entail that which is supposed to be a fitting punishment—namely, expulsion from office. I, therefore, do not complain of it; anything is preferable to attempting to maintain ourselves in office without a full measure of the confidence of this House. (Cheers.) I said before and I said truly, that in proposing those measures I had no wish to rob others of the credit justly due to them. Now, I must say, with reference to the hon. gentlemen opposite, as I say with reference to ourselves, neither of us is the party which is justly entitled to the credit of them. There has been a combination of parties, and that combination, and the influence of Government, have led to their ultimate success; but the name which ought to be associated with the success of these measures is not the name of the noble Lord, the organ of that party, nor is it mine. The name which ought to be, and will be, associated with the success of those measures, is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has, with untiring energy, by appeals to reason (loud cheers), enforced their necessity with an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned (cheers)—the name which ought to be associated with the success of those measures is the name of Richard Cobden. (Loud and protracted cheering.) Sir, I now close the address which it has been my duty to make to the House, thanking them sincerely for the favour with which they have listened to me in performing this last act of my official career. Within a few hours, probably, that power which I have held for the period of five years, will be surrendered into the hands of another—without repining—I can say without complaint—with a more lively recollection of the support and confidence I have received than of the opposition which, during a recent period, I met with. (Loud cheers.) I shall leave office, I fear, with a name severely censured by many honourable gentlemen, who, on public principle, deeply regret the severance of party ties—who deeply regret that severance, not from any interested or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to party engagements,—the existence and maintenance of a great party,—to constitute a powerful instrument of Government; I shall surrender power severely censured, I fear again by many honourable gentlemen who, from no interested motive, have adhered to the principle of Protection as important to the welfare and interests of the country; I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist (loud cheering from the Opposition), who, from less honourable motives, maintains Protection for his own individual benefit (continued cheering); but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—a name remembered with expressions of good will, when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and unfixed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice." (Loud and vociferous cheering, during which the right hon. Baronet resumed his seat.) When the cheering had subsided,

SIR R. PEEL again rose and said—I have received a communication from the noble Lord whose services have been required by her Majesty, and I trust, in conformity with his wish, the House will unanimously support the motion I shall now make, namely, that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Friday next. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON said he wished it to be understood that his silence was not to be considered as a retraction of the opinions he had formerly given upon some parts of the policy of the right hon. Baronet.

A few brief remarks were made by other hon. members, and the motion for the adjournment till Friday was then agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Protection of Justices Bill was read a

third time and passed. The Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill was also read a second time.

SUGAR DUTIES.—On the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Sugar Duties Continuance Bill was read a second time. The standing orders having been suspended, the bill then passed through Committee, and was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Some messengers brought up private bills from the House of Commons, which were received by the Earl of Shaftesbury as Deputy Speaker.

There were very few Peers present. The Ministerial benches were vacant, with the exception of the seats occupied by Lord Ellenborough and Lord Haward.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The Marquis of Lansdowne stated that he had been authorised to mention that Lord John Russell had received her Majesty's commands to form a new Administration; and, under these circumstances, he suggested the postponement of the bill to prevent the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—The Earl of Powis consented to postpone the bill till the 20th instant.—After a short pause, the House adjourned at half-past five till Friday.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. D. C." will see, by our solution, that mate cannot be given as he suggests. "P. T. C."—Having taken up "Q's" Queen, "B." is bound to the move; and the game, as you represent the position, must be drawn.

"G. P."—The prospectus of the new Chess Journal, put forth by the Members of the Berlin Club, will be found at full length in the current Number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

"L. S. D."—Mate can actually be given in the two first moves of the game.

"W. S. F."—In a selection of entertaining Positions published by Mr. Lewis in 1827, you will find several of his own invention.

"P. P."—The bust of La Bourdonnais may be got at Deville's, in the Strand. Rules for playing Chess by four persons are to be had at Sherwin's, Chess-men Turner, Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"Juvenis."—We cannot devote the limited space allotted to this department of the Paper to solving problems which have appeared in other periodicals. Solutions of the six positions you have forwarded would occupy a whole column. The first move of Mr. Bolton's beautiful problem on the wrapper of the early numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is Q to K B 4th, the Kt then takes Q P, and mate follows, play as Black may.

"A Member."—A copy of Ghulam Kassim's work on Chess is rare now. We doubt your obtaining one in England. Your subscription for the "Berlin Chess Magazine" must be paid in advance to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, of Covent-garden.

#### GAME BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND CAPTAIN KENNEDY, THE FORMER GIVING PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

Remove Black's K B P from the board.

WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	27. P to Q Kt 6th	B to K R 4th
2. Q P two	Q P two	28. Q to K 3rd	Q takes Q
3. B to K Kt 5th	Q P two	29. P takes Q	B to K 7th
4. K P one	Q B to K B 4th	30. Q R to Q R 7th	Q R takes P, on Q Kt 3rd
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	31. Q R to Q Kt 7th	Q R to Q R 3rd
6. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q R P one	32. K R to K sq	Q R to Q R 7th
7. B to Q R 4th	K P two	33. K R P one (c)	B to Q 6th
8. B to Q Kt 3rd	K P one	34. P to K 4th	P takes P
9. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q R 4th	35. Kt takes P	K R P two (d)
10. Q B P one	Kt takes B	36. Kt to K Kt 5th	B to Q 5th
11. P takes Kt	Q B P two	37. Q R to Q Kt 4th (e)	K R to B sq
12. K Kt to B 3rd	P takes P	38. K R to Q sq (f)	Q R to Q R sq
13. K Kt takes P	Q B to K Kt 3rd	39. Q Kt P one	B to K 7th
14. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd	40. K R to K sq	Q R to Q R 7th
15. Castles	Kt to K B 4th	41. Q B P one	K R to Q 7th
16. Q R to Q R 5th (a)	K B to K 2nd	42. Q R to Q Kt 7th (g)	K Kt P one
17. Q to Q 2nd (b)	Castles (K R)	43. Kt takes K P	K R to Q 7th
18. B takes B	Kt takes B	44. Q R to K Kt 7th (h)	K to R sq
19. K R to Q R sq	Kt to Q B 3rd	45. R takes K Kt P	B to K 5th
20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	46. Kt to K B 4th (i)	B to Q 8th
21. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd	47. K P one	B to Q 7th
22. Kt takes Q Kt P	K R to K B 4th	48. Q R to K Kt 5th	Q R to Q R sq
23. Q to Q 4th	Q to Q sq	49. K P one	Q R to K sq
24. Kt to Q 6th	K R to K B sq	50. Kt takes K R P	And Black resigned.
25. P R takes Q R P	Q R to Q Kt sq		
26. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 4th		

- (a) Well played. From this point it seems impossible for Black to save the Pawn.  
(b) It would be very bad play on White's side to take the Bishop.  
(c) If on this or the previous move White had taken the proffered piece, he would have been mated.  
(d) This is badly played, as it permits the Kt to take up a very harassing position.  
(e) A good move.  
(f) Threatening to win the Bishop on the next move.  
(g) Intending to take the K Kt P (ch), and afterwards K P with the Kt.  
(h) Had the Bishop been taken, Black would evidently have drawn the game.

#### BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q R to K B sq (h)	P takes P
2. Q P two	K P one	27. Q B P takes P	Kt takes P
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q P two	28. B takes K B P	Kt takes B
4. Q B P two	Q P two	29. R takes Kt	R takes R
5. K P one	B to Q Kt's 5th (ch)	30. R takes R	R to K B sq
6. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	31. R. takes R (ch)	K takes R
7. B to K Kt's 5th	Castles	32. P to K 4th (i)	P takes P
8. Q B P one (a)	Q to K sq	33. Kt takes P	B to Q 7th
9. B to K 3d	Q to K R 4th (b)	34. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q 6th (k)
10. B to Q 3d	Q R P P one	35. K to B 2nd	B to Q 7th
11. P takes P	Q R P takes P	36. Q P one	Q Kt P one
12. Castles	B takes Kt (c)	37. Kt to Q B 4th	K R P one
13. P takes B	K Kt to K B 4th	38. K to his 3rd	K R P one (f)
14. K R P one	K R P one (d)	39. K Kt P one	P takes P
15. Q R P two (e)	Q B to Q 2d	40. P takes P	B to Q 6th
16. Q to K 2d	Kt takes B	41. K to K B 4th	B to K B 8th
17. P takes Kt	Kt to K 2d	42. Kt to Kt 4th	B to K Kt 7th
18. B to Q B 2d	Kt to Q B 3d (f)	43. K to Kt 4th	B to his 3rd
19. Q to her 3d	Q to K B 4th	44. Q P one (ch)	B to Q 3rd (m)
20. Q takes Q	P takes Q	45. K takes P	P one
21. Kt to K R 4th	Kt to K 2d	46. Kt to Q 3rd	K takes P
22. B to Q 3d	K Kt P two	47. Kt to B 4th (ch)	K to his 3rd
23. Kt to B 3d	B takes P	48. K to Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 4th
24. Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt P one (g)	49. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q 6th
25. R to K B 2d	Q B P two	50. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Q 6th

- (a) This is an objectionable move. It not only loses time at an important moment, but permits Black to free his pieces on the Queen's side.  
(b) The second player has now a very well-developed game; far better, indeed, than is usually obtainable by the giver of these fearful odds. This is partly owing to his opponent's feeble play at moves 7 and 8.  
(c) It is imperative to take off this Knight, which would otherwise obtain an offensive position at his 5th square.  
(d) Tempting White to "fork" the two pieces which would have given the advantage to Black.  
(e) He prudently refrains from advancing the K Kt P two, foreseeing that the enemy would instantly capture the Bishop.  
(f) A lost move, which arose from Black having inadvertently touched the Knight.  
(g) To prevent the advance of White's Q B P.  
(h) He would have played very ill in taking the offered Q B P.  
(i) Well played; the only move, it would appear, to save the Kt.  
(j) That the Kt should not be moved to Q B 4th.  
(k) To keep one, at least, of these Pawns on a diagonal, at command of the White Bishop.  
(l) White would, evidently, win here, if the Black King took K's Pawn.

#### CHESS IN FRANCE.

##### GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MR. B. G., OF THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, AND MR. KIESERITZKI.

BLACK. (Mr. K.)	WHITE. (Mr. G.)	BLACK. (Mr. K.)	WHITE. (Mr. G.)
1. K P two	K B P two	18. Q R to K B sq	Q takes K P (ch)
2. K B to Q B 4th	K P one	19. K to R sq	K Kt P one
3. Q Kt to B 3d	Q R P one	20. Q to R 4th	B to Q 2nd
4. Q R P two	Q Kt to B 3d	21. K R to B 3rd	Kt takes R
5. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	22. R takes Kt (b)	K Kt P one (c)
6. Castles	K Kt to his 3d	23. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q takes K P
7. P takes P	P takes P	24. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K Kt 3rd
8. Q Kt takes P	K B to Q B 4th	25. Q to K 7th	K to R sq
9. Q B to K 3d	Q to Kt's 3d	26. Q takes B	K P one
10. Q R P one	Q Kt takes P	27. Kt to B 6th	Q to Kt 5th
11. Q Kt to R 4th	Q to B 2d	28. Q takes Kt P	K R to K Kt sq
12. Kt takes B	Kt takes B	29. K Kt P one	Q R to Q Kt sq
13. Q Kt P two	Kt takes B	30. Q to her 5th	Q R to Q Kt 4th
14. P takes Kt	Q P one (a)	31. Q to her sq	K P one (d)
15. Q Kt to his 3d	Castles	32. Q to her 4th (ch)	Q R to K 4th
16. Q to K R's 5th	Kt to K 4th	33. R to K B 4th	Q to K 7th (e)
17. K R to B 4th	Q to B 6th	34. Kt takes Q P	White resigns.

- (a) Q Kt P one would have been preferable.  
(b) Leaving the dverse Q no escape.  
(c) Was this move a part of Black's calculation? (d) Badly judged.  
(e) The latter moves are not up to the average play of this skillful amateur.

#### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 19.—By M. D'ORVILLE.		No. 20.—By the SAME.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3rd	K at Q K 4th	K at Q R sq	K at Q 4th
Q at Q B sq	Q at K R 6th	Q at K R 6th	Q at Q R 2nd
Kt at K 6th	R at K Kt 8th	R at Q B 6th	R at K R sq
Kt at K 5th	Kt at K B 6th	B at Q Kt 7th	R at Q B sq
P at Q R 5th	Kt at Q R 3rd	P at Q 4th and Q R 3rd	
White moves first, and mates in 3 moves.		White plays, and mates in 3 moves.	

White moves first, and mates in 3 moves. White plays, and mates in 3 moves.

\* The above two games are part of a little match just concluded at Brighton between these players, which terminated in favour of Mr. S. by the odd game only.

WHITE.	BLACK.	No. 21.—By the SAME.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq	K at his sq	Kt at K 6th	Kt at Q B 2nd	P at K B 2nd
R at Q R 7th	Q at her 7th			
B at Q B 4th	R at Q R 7th			
Kt at K Kt 8th	Kt at Q 4th			

#### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 127.

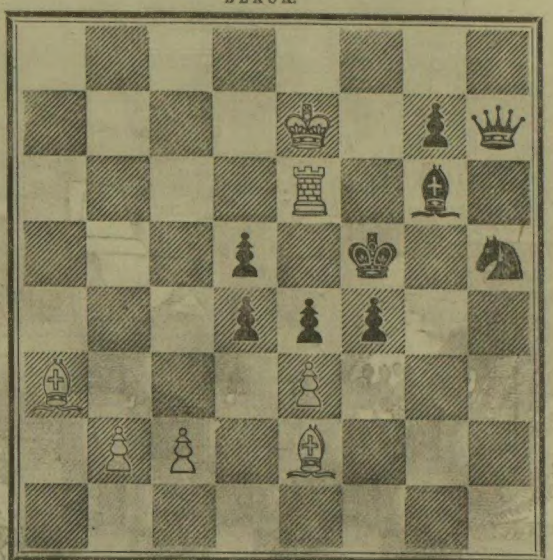
In the diagram of this clever position, the printer, unluckily, inserted a Black Bishop at King's 4th, which entirely vitiates the Problem. The reader is requested, in setting up the pieces, to omit this Bishop, and find the required solution in four moves.

#### PROBLEM No. 128.

By C. STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Chess Club.

White to play first and mate in five moves.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

ELECTRIC PHENOMENON.—A remarkable, but, unhappily, a disastrous, phenomenon occurred a few days since on the Marseilles and Avignon Railway, at a short distance from Arles. The rain fell heavily, and the lightning was vivid, though unaccompanied by thunder. Twenty-four men, employed on the railway, had taken shelter in a guard house near the termination of the rails of the Durance line. A sudden explosion was heard; the electric fluid had fallen on the rails, and, on reaching the end, not finding the soil soft enough to enter, had forced its way into the guard house. A young man, of two-and-twenty, was struck dead on the spot, and the others were more or less hurt. One young man remained for nearly an hour in a complete state of lethargy.

MONSTER TRAIN.—The Eastern Counties had an excursion train, from Yarmouth and Norwich, on Monday last. Upon the arrival of the train at Shoreditch Station, it consisted of fifty-one carriages, all quite full, drawn by two of the most powerful engines of the company. The number of passengers (exclusive of children under three years of age, amounting to about 200, who travelled free), was 1871, making a total of more than 2000 persons.

#### DESTRUCTION OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BY FIRE.

Accounts have been received of the almost total destruction of St. John's, Newfoundland, by an awful conflagration, which broke out on the morning of the 9th June.

The fire broke out at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 9th June, in the workshop of Mr. Hamlin, cabinet-maker, Chutleworth-street, and, in a short time, spread in all directions with frightful rapidity. It soon embraced both sides of Queen-street, and came raging towards Water-street in a fiery torrent. It now became apparent, from the increased force of the fire and wind, that nothing could save Water-street, the fire-engines not having the least effect. The stone premises of Messrs. James and W. Stewart, being well built and protected with iron shutters, it was thought, might have stayed its progress for a time; but, being surrounded by three sides by wooden buildings, viz.—J. Rogerson and Son, Victoria Hotel; and Messrs. C. F. Bennetts and Co.; as well as their own wooden stores in the rear, they were, in a very short time, surrounded by fire, and the inmates, cut off from their retreat, had to escape from the wharfs in boats and vessels, after having rolled into the water about 100 tons of seal oil from the wharfs and stores. The fire now became awfully intense and terrific; the oil vats of Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Co., and Messrs. Stewart, with their contents, together with many other combustible materials, and about 150 puncheons of molasses, being all on fire at once, the effect may be conceived, but cannot be described; and, to add to the danger, at this moment three vessels were discovered to be on fire, viz.—the *Elizabeth Margat*, *Roselle*, and *Royal William*, which, with exertions, was got under before the flames arrived at any height.

The scene, as now witnessed from the water, was awfully terrific—masses of raging fire ascending high in the air, then stretching forth and seizing everything within its reach; but still unshackled, rushing on with destructive energy.

Sir John Harvey and the military were on the ground very early, just as it appeared in Queen-street. He did all in his power, with his staff and the military, to arrest the flames; but it was soon apparent that all human efforts were vain. The military and town engines kept in front of the fire, taking up positions where they thought a stand might be made, but it was all in vain—nothing could withstand its awful advances; stone stores, wooden stores, slated and covered with sheet iron, seemed not to make the least difference, and apparently did not a moment stay its progress; and at six o'clock the whole of the town, with the exception of the lanes and parts of Gower-street, was prostrate in ashes.

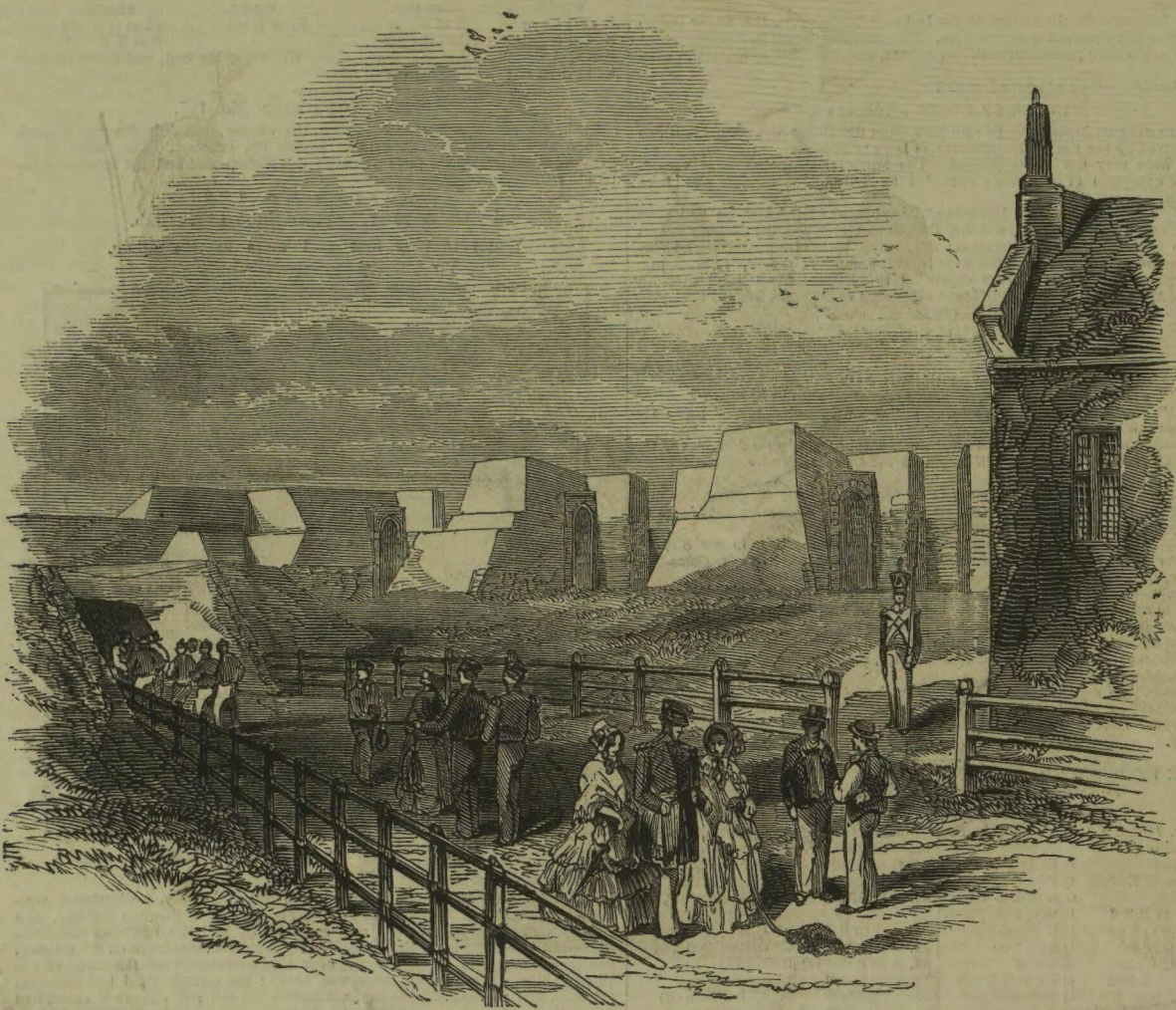
Sir John Harvey called a council on the morning of the 10th, and also summoned a public meeting, when a committee of relief was appointed for the daily consideration of urgent claims. He also convened the House of Assembly for the 16th ult., to take into consideration the state of the country, and to place such a portion of the revenue as it might see fit at his disposal.

The following is a detailed account of the property consumed:—

STREETS BURNED DOWN.—All east of Newman and Co.'s on both sides Outer-street, to William Roslin's, Maggoty Cove. All east of Hutchings' new houses and Brazils houses on both sides of Duckworth-street, to the Ordnance-yard. On the town side of Gower-street, and east from Calery-street to Cochrane-street, and above Gower-street up the King's-road, half way to the Military-road. All the fishing-rooms from Maggoty Cove to Crow's Nest, three rooms only left to chain-lock, Warden-roof near the brick arch-work of the powder magazine. All the fishing-rooms to Crow's Nest (Harvey Wilking's room).

CASUALTIES.—One man burned; one artilleryman killed and another wounded, in the act





NEW FORTIFICATIONS, PORTSMOUTH.

The merchants' establishments were saved in Quebec; they are destroyed here with the exception of one. Could we exhibit the desolation of the place, we know it would speak more eloquently than anything we could urge. Two long lines of streets, now distinguished only by forests of chimneys, the smoke and flame still issuing from the cellars, the wharfs burnt to the water's edge, and the greater part of the population huddled together on the barrens and elsewhere.

About seven o'clock in the evening the work of destruction may be said to have been completed, so that in ten hours and a half our town was almost entirely destroyed, and the moon rose in cloudless splendour, throwing her mild light on a homeless population, who stood viewing with intense anguish the smoking ruins of their habitations. Besides the two men that were killed, we have heard of another aged man, who had contrived to save his bed and some valuables, and while struggling along to a place of safety with a load too heavy for his strength, fell down and expired. And doubtless accidents have occurred of which we have not yet heard.

It is but justice to his Excellency the Governor to state that he remained in the vicinity of the fire till a late hour.

The Nunnery Schoolhouse took fire, it is supposed, from some articles in a state of ignition having been carried into it. It soon burnt to the ground, and communicated the fire to the Nunnery, which was speedily reduced to ashes. At Messrs. Bowring Brothers, they put a great part of their goods on board a vessel at their wharf, which caught fire before she could be hauled out, and all was consumed. Their loss is very heavy, £4000—insured.

A cold night succeeded a day eventful to the inhabitants of St. John's, and far the greater portion of them spent it under the canopy of heaven; the open ground in front of Government House down towards Gower-street, was occupied by numerous family groups sitting beside the portion of their furniture saved from the flames. It was a sad sight to see shivering mothers endeavouring to shelter their little babes, and to hush them to sleep; while the cries of the older ones for food, had in many cases to be answered by, "wait till daylight, and we shall try to get some for you."

A great number of mercantile establishments were destroyed, besides those we have named; we were to attempt a complete list, we should have to name every firm except the solitary one of Messrs. Newman and Co., which is the only one now in St. John's that has either a store or an office, except the stores on the south side of the harbour.

Our brethren of the press have suffered heavily, every printing-office in the town was burnt.

Several merchants saved part of their stocks by shipping them on board vessels. We have heard that Messrs. Job Brothers, and Co., and L. O'Brien and Co., saved most of the stock of dry goods in this way; the most of the vessels got out of the harbour so as to be out of danger from the embers blowing about. We never saw a fire spread with such awful rapidity; the flames seemed actually to leap from above end, he willed and commanded all the officers and soldiers not to pass it, (the bust,) without putting off their hats! We live in more temperate times, roof to roof, and the noise of the burning mass could be compared to nothing that we ever heard, except the roaring of the cataract of Niagara. The crash of falling materials was heard above the deep sound of the advancing flames, as

roof after roof fell in at short intervals. We regret to have it to state that much pilfering was carried on, especially towards evening, and that provisions were taken away in boats-full from some of the premises at the lower end of the harbour.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed plan of the town of St. John's. The tinted portion, nearly the whole of the place, is in ruins, including the long and valuable stack of wharfs projecting into the harbour.

No. 1, in the Plan, shows Bigg's Stores in Water-street, on which were ranged nearly all the stores. 2. Mrs. Ewings', where Mr. Bigg lodged. 3. House in which the fire broke out, at a cabinet maker's, by melting glue. 5. School, and 6. Nunnery, both which were burnt from some of the bedding and the furniture deposited therein for safety, having ignited in the transit, unknown to those who carried them to the spot. 6. Scotch Kirk. 7. Wesleyan Chapel. 8. Roman Catholic Cathedral. 9. Government House. The Stores at the south-eastern extremity of the Plan (belonging to Messrs. Newman), were the only ones saved.

#### NEW FORTIFICATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.

EXTENSIVE alterations and additions to the fortifications of Portsmouth are now in progress: among these is the erection of immense mortar batteries, of which we have engraved a specimen.

In the course of these improvements it will, in all probability, be requisite to remove the loyal memorial engraved in the annexed column. It now occupies a circular niche in the centre of the northern front of the edifice, which, before the dissolution of the Priory of God's House, was the residence of the Governor of Portsmouth; at a later period, it was converted into a powder-magazine for the garrison, and used as such for many years. This building will now, it is said, be removed.

The memorial is a brass bust of Charles I., richly gilt, encircled by a wreath of laurel and oak; and in basso relievo below, are the Royal arms. The small slab above the bust, with the name, seems of modern date. The following inscription was on a square stone:—"King Charles the First: after his travels through France and Spain, and having passed many dangers both by sea and land, he arrived here the 4th day of October, 1623: there was the greatest applause of joy for his safety throughout the kingdom that was ever known or heard of." The bust was regilt in 1814, and the inscription somewhat altered.

The bust was the work of the celebrated artist, Hubrecht le Sueur; for, in the expenses of the Exchequer for the year 1635, June the 26th, appears the following issue:—"For the image of his Majesty's own head, in brass, for the town of Portsmouth, at the rate of fifty pounds, by Hubrecht le Sueur, made and delivered by his Majesty's command."

There is likewise in existence a document addressed by General the Lord Viscount Wimbledon to the Mayor of Portsmouth, in 1635, enjoining his Worship to remove all Inn signs that obstruct "his Majesty's figure or statue; that do not only obscure his Majesty's figure, but outface it;" his Lordship adding that to the though we are not the less respectful to Royalty; so that we hope to see the Royal bust fittingly provided for on its removal.



BUST OF CHARLES I., AT PORTSMOUTH.

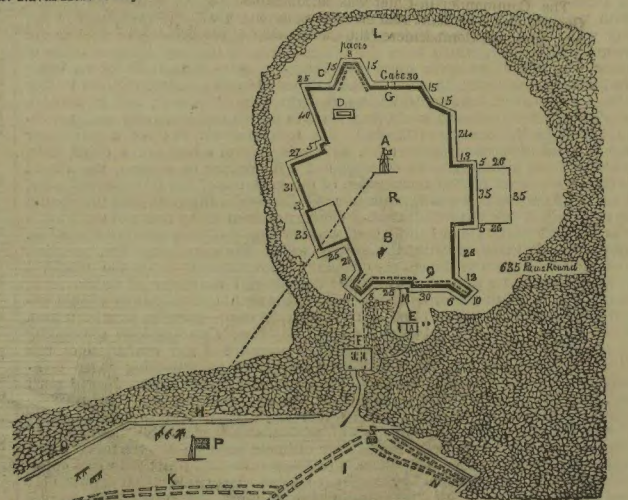
#### THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

IN our late impression last week, we stated that, by the arrival of the ship *Augustina* at Penzance, papers from Lannceston, of the 28th of February, had been received. Through the medium of Hobart Town, accounts have been received at Lannceston from New Zealand, announcing the capture of the Pah occupied by the Chiefs Kawiti and Heki, on the 11th of January, after a cannonade which had breached it in several places. The loss sustained in the attack on our part was twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Governor Grey was present at the attack, and, after driving the aborigines out, he published a proclamation offering a general amnesty, which appears to have been accepted by all but Heki, who had burned another Pah, and had retreated into the bush with his tribe.

The *New Zealander*, of January 24, announces that the two insurgent Chiefs, Heki and Kawiti, had been so dispirited by the capture of their Pah, or entrenched village, on the 11th of January, that they had prevailed on Nene, who had acted against them in favour of the British Government, to proceed to Auckland, in order to intercede in their behalf. They threw themselves wholly on the mercy of the Governor, and expressed themselves ready to resign their lands, and allow him to dictate the terms on which peace and order should be restored. It was understood that Governor Grey would not confiscate their lands, and that a full pardon would be granted. According to the *New Zealander*, Nene would return to the Bay of Islands, and peace would soon be permanently established in that district. The blockade would have been removed from the northern ports on the 1st of February, and the customs re-established. Two hundred troops would remain there, with the *Racehorse* and *Osprey*, men-of-war.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed Plan of Kawiti's Pah, and the operations of January 11.

- The Flag-staff, afterwards knocked down by a 32-pounder shot fired by Lieut. Bland, R.N. of H. M. S. *Racehorse*.
- 12-pounder gun taken at Kororarika, belonging to the boat of H. M. S. *Hazard*, afterwards disabled from a shot from E.
- 3-pounder gun taken at Kororarika, but was not brought into play.
- Kawiti's House.
- The Outer Stockade, consisting of one 18-pounder gun belonging to *North Star*, one 12-pounder howitzer belonging to *Elphinstone*, and two 24-pounder mortars—distance about 150 yards.
- The Inner Stockade, consisting of two 32-pounder medium guns belonging to *North Star* and two 24-pounder mortars—distance 300 yards.
- Stockade round Tomatiki Walker's encampment.
- Breastwork in front of Military Encampment, and one 32-pounder medium gun belonging to *North Star*, one howitzer and one light 6-pounder field-piece belonging to *Onslow*, one 24-pounder and one 12-pounder rocket tube belonging to *North Star*—distance 800 yards.
- The Naval Encampment.
- The Military Encampment.
- That part of the wood where the heaviest fire was kept up by the Natives while retreating and endeavouring to carry off their killed and wounded.
- The largest Breach made, and by which the Naval and Military entered the Pah.
- The Warry, or that occupied by W. M. Pengelly and H. H. Garrett.
- The gate by which our forces got out of the Pah and were killed by the Rebels.
- P. Union Jack hoisted the day we knocked down Kawiti's flag.
- Trenches dug about four feet deep.
- All round the Flag-staff they had Warry's and large holes dug under ground in which they used to retire directly we began to fire.
- Naval Mess Warry.



PLAN OF KAWITI'S PAH, NEW ZEALAND.

Annexed, too, are translations of Kawiti's Letters to the Governor and to Archdeacon H. Williams, in suing for peace.

Friend Mr. Williams how do you do? I have a feeling of love towards you, you say peace must be made, and I agree to it; for I will not always disregard your word, and if peace is made with me it will be made with the land also.

Sir the Governor, how do you do? I am willing that peace should be made; many Europeans have been killed and many Natives also have been killed; you have said that I must be the first to begin peace making; now this is it, I now agree to it, this is all I have to say, it ends here.

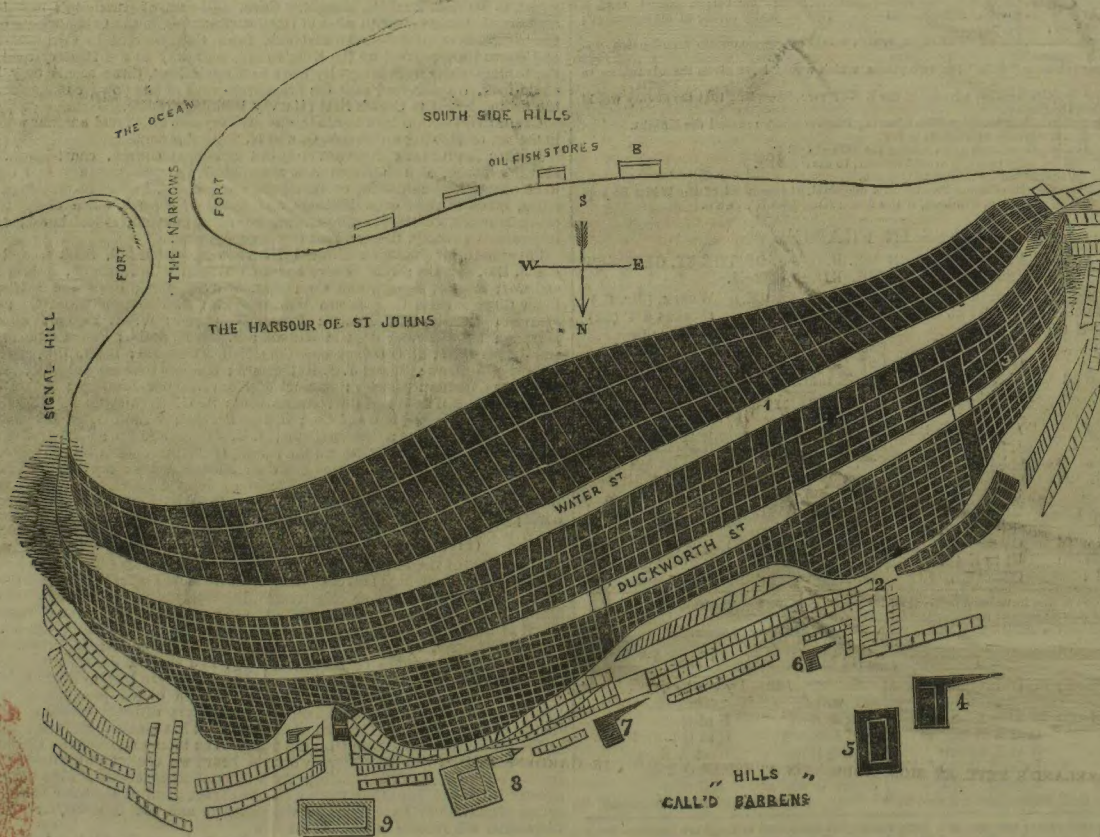
Sir Governor,—Salutations to you; formerly I was a good man to the Europeans, but the "Nagepuhi" (i.e. Waka) who are so eager to fight with me, they are the people who formerly killed Europeans. If this war were solely yours and the Natives had not taken part in it with you our people would have been made; but as for Natives fighting—perhaps it cannot be made straight because "Waka" is constantly naming his dead; you do not understand this. Waka fighting is not for your dead; No, it is for those who were killed long ago on account of Hao of "Tuhia Tihia" and Pooka. These were killed long ago. Sir Governor, the thought is with you regarding Waka that he return to his own place to Hokiang. Do not be hasty about the land; land is heavy (enduring) but men is light (perishable). Friend, I have no desire to write to you, but you have ability to write if you are pleased with my letter. Sir, if you say that we shall fight it is well; if you say cease it is well, but do not say you will yield some portion of your thought.

Friend Governor,—Salutations to you; my respect for you is great; your letter reached me on Friday. This is your kindness which has come into my presence and I behold it; now hearken to my words to you. I am striving about (or for) my land; the Governor or Government is striving for my land that he may obtain it; perhaps your sentiments are the same. Sir Governor, you have said that peace may be made. Yes! peace may be made (or let peace be made) but I am not willing to give up that place the "Katore" which is demanded to be given up, because that place the "Katore" does not belong to me. The right is with the people of the "Kowa Kowa," with Matin, with Hami; now you understand I will not give up that place. That is the whole of my saying on this subject. Here also is the word, Sir Governor, I will not quite say (distinctly) to you let peace be made; it is for you distinctly to make peace; will you write your letter that I may see your words? That is all mine (the whole of my letter), this is the end of mine to you.

This is all my regard for you; do not suppose that there will be another ending; this is the ending, this is all my communication.

Friend—O my esteemed friend the Governor,—I salute you, great is my regard for you; this is the end of our (yours and mine) converse which I give now to you. Friend Governor, I say let peace be made between you and I, because I am filled (satisfied or have had enough) of your riches (cannon balls); therefore, I say, let you and I make peace; will you not? Yes! This is the termination of my war against you; friend, this was my object in going to "Karetu" to see Pomare to make peace with you. This is the end of mine to you. It is finished.

Within eight days after the Pah was taken and burnt to the ground.



PLAN OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE GREAT FIRE ON THE 9TH OF JUNE.





GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK ON MONDAY LAST.

### REVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS IN HYDE PARK.

On Monday there was a grand field-day in Hyde-park, the respective regiments of Household Troops, at present stationed in London, assembling therein, for the purpose of being inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, in the presence of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite.

The regiments reviewed consisted of the First Life Guards, under the command of Colonel the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish; the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Colonel Bouverie; the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Lascelles; the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Boldero; the First Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel C. A. Shawe; and the First Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of Colonel Knollys.

All the above regiments arrived on the ground from their respective quarters before ten o'clock. The cavalry under the command of Major-General the Hon. E. Lygon, C.B., and the infantry under Colonel Berkeley Drummond.

At half-past ten the infantry took up their position in contiguous columns, at quarter distance, facing Grosvenor-gate, the cavalry occupying the right flank. The morning was delightfully fine and the Park was densely crowded with spectators.

At five minutes before eleven o'clock, a slight stir among the crowd, near Grosvenor-gate, gave notice of the approach of the Pacha, and immediately afterwards his Highness rode into the square attended by Sami Pacha, Col. Bonfort, M. Nubart, and Major Dickson. His Highness was attired in a superb military costume, and rode a white charger.

The Pacha and his party arrived on the ground rather before the Commander-in-Chief, but his Highness, observing the approach of the gallant Duke, accompanied by his staff, at the further extremity of the Park, turned his horses' heads towards them, and the parties met half way, where an interchange of courtesies took place.

The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George, and a brilliant staff of officers, among whom were the Marquis of Anglesey, Viscount Combermere (the Commander of the field), Lord Fitzroy Somerset,

Military Secretary; Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Dalbiac, Viscount Seaham, the Earl of Uxbridge, &c. His Excellency the Swedish Minister, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence were also observed among the staff.

The staff having taken up their position, the whole of the troops saluted, the several bands playing a few bars of the national anthem.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, then, at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief, and attended by Sami Pacha, and the other members of his suite, rode forward and inspected the troops, passing up and down the line, and subsequently returning to their original position.

The cavalry then marched past in slow time, and were succeeded by the infantry. The same movement was then performed in quick time; after which the troops retired to the north-western corner of the Park, near Kensington Gardens, where they were followed by the staff, and went through a great variety of evolutions in very admirable style. During these evolutions a great deal of firing took place, and the display altogether, saving the absence of artillery, was far more imposing than usual.

The evolutions completed, the troops took up their station in line, facing the staff, which had now resumed its original position, and with a general salute, the bands playing the National Anthem, the interesting proceedings of the day terminated.

The Duke of Wellington and Ibrahim Pacha were both loudly cheered on leaving the Park. As the staff retired, the troops fired three volleys with admirable precision.

### GRAND FETE AT SION HOUSE.

On Tuesday, the Duchess of Northumberland gave the third and last of a series of delightful fetes at Sion House, Isleworth. The festivities were, as usual, participated in by a very brilliant circle of the fashionable world. The Duchess of Cambridge, attended by the Lady Augusta Cadogan and Baron Knesebeck, arrived at five o'clock, and were received by the noble hostess in the grand hall; when her Grace led the way from the vestibule and gallery, to the lawn on the river front of the mansion, where a numerous brilliant party had assembled, in-

cluding the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Howley, &c.

At a few minutes after six, a picturesque group, attired in Eastern costume, were observed wending their way across the lawn towards the south front of the villa. A moment more discovered that his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite had just disembarked from a gaily caparisoned barge which was seen dropping down the river.

The Earl of Powis and Colonel Clive, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, immediately advanced to welcome the illustrious strangers.

The Pacha appeared pleased to meet the veteran and gallant Duke; and, after exchanging courtesies with the Earl of Powis and Colonel Clive, his Highness accompanied them within the villa, where he was introduced to the noble host and hostess.

Shortly afterwards, the Pacha partook of a superb *déjeuner* in the print room, at which covers were laid for ten—the Duchess of Cambridge, Ibrahim Pacha, attended by Colonel Bonfort and M. Nubart; the Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Earl of Powis, and the Austrian Ambassador, the circle being completed by the noble host and hostess.

A *déjeuner* was served at the same time to the general company, in the corridor, on the south front of the mansion.

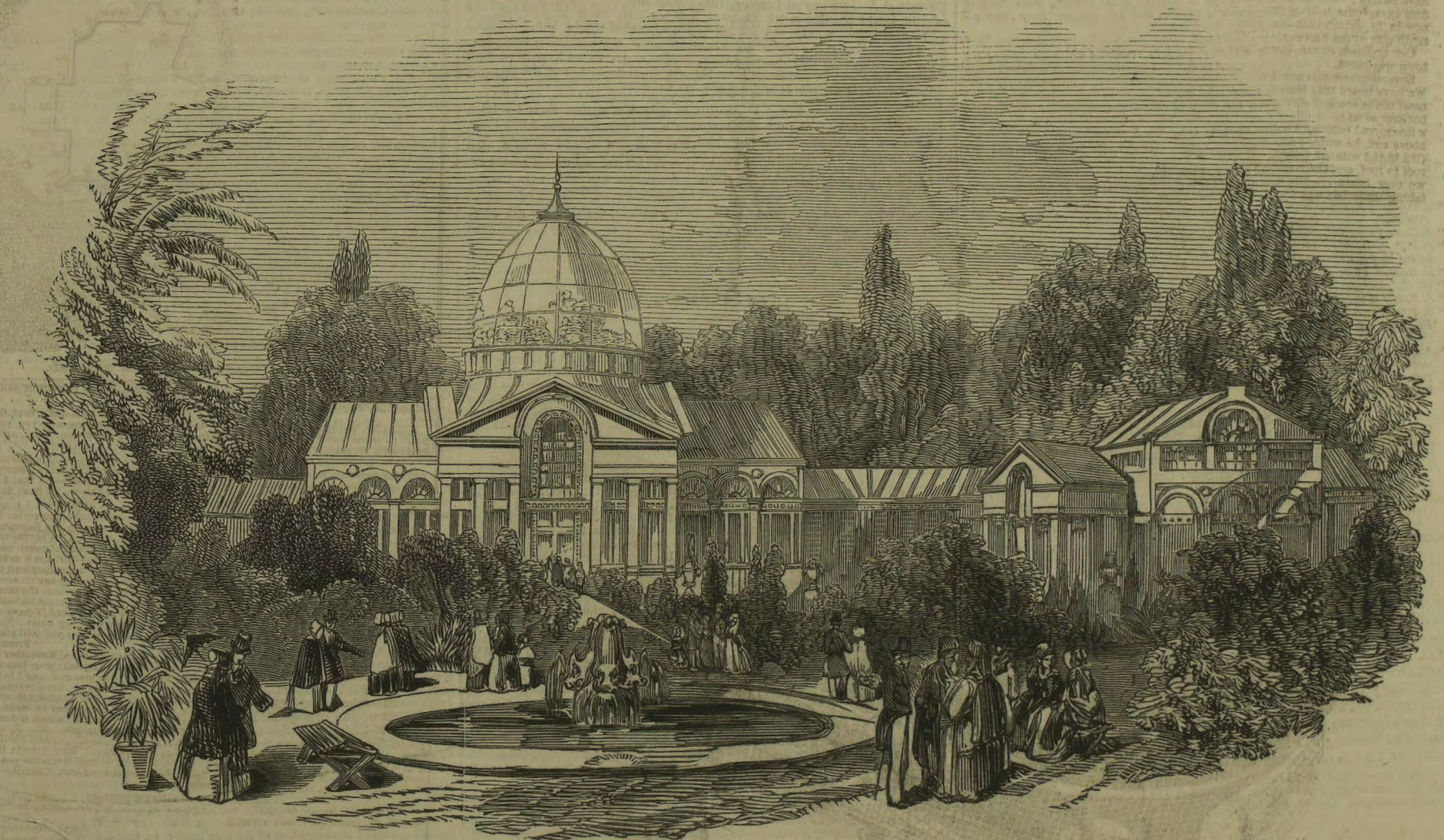
Sir Robert and Lady Peel arrived together about half-past six o'clock.

The performances of the Ethiopian Serenaders and the band of the Royal Horse Guards were continued alternately until nearly seven o'clock, at which hour dancing was commenced in the great saloon.

Those who did not join in the dance, found ample amusement in promenading the beautiful grounds of the villa, and inspecting the magnificent conservatories both of which are just now seen to the greatest possible advantage. Our artist has engraved this truly delightful scene.

The Pacha took his departure shortly after seven o'clock, having previously, through M. Nubart, expressed to the noble host and hostess the high gratification his visit had afforded him.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke of Wellington retired shortly before eight o'clock; but the festivities were kept up by a very considerable section of the company until nearly ten.



THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S FETE AT SION HOUSE, ON TUESDAY LAST—THE GARDENS AND GREAT CONSERVATORY.



**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. PERROT** most respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends, and the Public, that his **BENEFIT** will take place on **THURSDAY NEXT, JULY the 4th, 1846**, when will be performed (for the first time this season), Donizetti's celebrated Opera, **ANNA BOLENA**. Henry VIII., Sig. Labache; Percy, Sig. Mario; Rochford, Sig. A. Giubili; Sir Harvey, Sig. Dal Fiori; Smeaton, Mlle. Brambilla; Jane Seymour, Mlle. Corbani; and Anna Bolena, Mlle. Grial.

After which will be presented the Second Act of Donizetti's Opera, **LINDA DI CHAMOUNI**. Linda, Madame Castellani; Pierotto, Mlle. Brambilla; Carlo, Sig. Corbelli; Il Marchese di Boissfort, Sig. F. Labache; Antonio, Sig. Farnari.

In the course of the evening, a Selection from the highly successful New Grand Ballet, entitled **LALLA ROUKH**, comprising the Feast of Roses, and the Celebrated Pas de Deux, Mlle. Cerito, M. St. Leon, Mlle. Louise Taglioni; Mlle. Honore, Demelisse, Cassan, James, Julien, and Lamoureux.

Selection from the Grand Ballet, **ALMA**, comprising the admired Pas de Fascination, Mlle. Cerito and M. Perrot; Mlle. Cassan, Demelisse, and Honore.

A **DIVERTISSEMENT**, in which will be introduced **PAS DE TROIS**, M. Perrot, Mlle. L. Taglioni, and Madame Petit Stephan; and the admired **TARANTELLA**, Mlle. L. Grial and M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

Doors open at Seven o'clock, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

**MASQUERADE AT VAUXHALL.—The Second** of the Season will take place on **MONDAY, JULY 13**, upon the same scale of splendour that called forth the admiration and approbation of upwards of 7,000 persons on Monday last, who appeared chiefly in costumes of the richest and most expensive description. It has been pronounced by many noblemen and gentlemen to have been the best they have ever seen in this country. The proprietors have come to the determination of making the next even better; and have engaged an extra Military Band, to play in the Ball-room, which will be again thrown open and tastefully decorated with evergreens and choice exotics.

The Gardens and the Rotunda Theatre will be beautifully illuminated; and previous to the commencement of the Masquerade, **TOURNAIRE'S TROUPE** will appear in the Circle, and perform some astonishing Acts of Equitation. The Quadrille and Brass Bands will play in the Grand Orchestra and before the Pavilion. Ladies' Tickets, 7s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 10s.; which will be ready for delivery on Monday next. Doors open at Ten o'clock.

**VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT, EXCEPT SATURDAY. ADMISSION, TWO SHILLINGS. DOORS OPEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.**

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

**SUNDAY, July 5.**—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
**MONDAY, 6.**—Old Midsummer Day.—Adam Smith died, 1790.  
**TUESDAY, 7.**—St. Thomas à Becket.—Oxford Act and Cambridge Commencement.  
**WEDNESDAY, 8.**—Edmund Burke died, 1797.  
**THURSDAY, 9.**—Bourbons restored, 1815.—Massacre in Madrid, 1834.  
**FRIDAY, 10.**—Mercury sets at 9h. 22m. p.m.  
**SATURDAY, 11.**—Oxford Trinity Term ends.

#### HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending July 11.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	M. A. M. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.
11 34 0 0 4 0 4 0 33 0 59 1 27 1 50 2 14 2 40 3 5 3 30 3 53					

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Pisquet."—A Memoir and Portrait of this Singer has been published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 211. He has left London for Germany.
- "Taglioni."—This danseuse is separated from her husband.
- "Moderate Means."—Apply to any respectable Music Publisher for the names of Teachers who charge moderately. Hullah's Singing Classes would be a good beginning.
- "Importun."—The question is not very clearly stated. If the Liberals as a body had joined the Protectionists against the Corn Bill, Sir R. Peel would, no doubt, have been in a minority.
- "C. O." Chelmsford.—The Coercion Bill was brought in by Earl St. Germans, as Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Peers.
- "Z. A. Z." should address his inquiries to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.
- "R. B. H. S."—The prices of the Pit and Gallery Stalls are fixed.
- "Cavendish."—Either Pacha (Paka) or Pasha.
- "A Subscriber."—Wales.—There are three newspapers published in the Isle of Man: the Manx Liberal, Manx Sun, and Manx Herald.
- "Fiz."—Ellesmere Port.—Consult any Almanack.
- "M. S. J. P."—The York Hotel, Dover.
- "De Courcy."—should try a weak solution of gum in water.
- "Appointment in the Revenue."—The branch is not stated.
- "J. M. E."—Upper Gower-street.—We shall be glad to see the Sketches.
- "Enquirer."—Taylor's Shortland, improved by Harding; or "Pitman's Phonography."
- "G. P. L." Jersey.—See Illustrations of the Channel Islands in a former Number of our Journal.
- "B. Y." Stamford, should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.
- "H. N."—A second notice should, doubtless, be issued.
- "C. W."—The lines on the lamented death of Mr. Haydon do not reach our standard of poetical merit.
- "H. G." Swindon.—We should write Dutch Pink without a hyphen. Imitating, not merely writing, another person's name is forgery.
- "An Anxious Enquirer."—Flowerdale.—We cannot speak as to the professional respectability of the parties in question.
- "Balena."—The Newport mentioned, in the account referred to by "Balena," is in Shropshire. We have never met with any well authenticated account of a pike weighing 100 lbs. Conrad Gesner, in his "Natural History," tells a story of a pike weighing 350 lbs. having been caught at Heilbron, in 1497. Mr. Farwell, in his "History of British Fishes," speaks of a pike weighing 61 lbs., caught in Loch Ken, in Galloway; and of another, weighing 79 lbs., caught in Loch Lomond; he does not, however, cite any authority for the fact. The weight, 140 lbs., of the Salmo Amethystinus of Lake Huron, we consider to be merely an on dit; but we remember having read a detailed account of the capture of a species of salmon weighing 90 lbs. in the Straits of Mackinac, at the head of the same lake. A salmon weighing 83 lbs. was sold by Mr. Groves, of Bond-street, about 1821. A salmon weighing 69 lbs. was caught in the Tweed, with the rod, by the Earl of Home.
- "Amy."—Hamilton's Catechisms; and then read the great theorists: the eldest is the best player of the names specified.
- "Louisa."—Miss Mason no longer sings in public. Miss Bassano gives Singing Lessons. The son of a Clergyman is eligible, and two brothers may enter together.
- "Mario."—We have no register of his birth.
- "B. B. B."—"Ultramontane" is a term applied to countries which lie beyond the mountain: thus, France, with regard to Italy, is an ultramontane country.
- "W. P."—Kingsland, is thanked.
- "G. B."—We are not aware of the circumstance.
- "A Constant Reader."—may learn the price of Wood Engraving Tools at Fenn's, Newgate-street.
- "X. Y. Z."—"Valerius," a Roman story, is by Mr. J. G. Lockhart.
- "A. A. G."—A few more fine Engravings from this Season's Exhibitions will appear in our Journal.
- "R. J. E."—The question is beset with difficulties.
- "Ellis."—St. Heliers.—The Portrait of the Lady named has been appended to more than one of her works.
- "A Constant Reader."—The address of the Master-General of the Ordnance is 86, Pall Mall.
- "A Three Years' Purchaser" had better apply to a Solicitor.
- "J. P." Portsmouth.—"The Book of the Farm; or the Farmer's Series," published by the Useful Knowledge Society.
- "H. S. M."—Fairlie.—See the little work entitled "The Language of Flowers."
- "W. C." Newport.—Declined.
- "J. E. R." is thanked; but we have not room for the "Dissuasions."
- "P. P."—The copyright of the Picture suggested has already been disposed of to a Print-publisher.

\* \* \* **COMPLETION OF VOL. VIII. OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**—With our Number for Next Week will be presented to our Subscribers, Gratis, the Title-Page and Indexes to VOL. VIII., with a Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months.

**BOOKS RECEIVED.**—Soyer's Cookery, by Leonine, by Mrs. Maberly.—The Plough, Vol. 1.—Hints on Angling, by Palmer Hackle, Esq.—Bedford's Chart of Westminster Abbey.—History of the Panjab and the Sikhs.—Voices from the Crowd, by Dr. Mackay.—The Parlor Novelist: Clarence, James's Works, Vol. 8: Darnley.—The European Library: Guizot's Lectures on Civilisation, 2 vols.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846.

### THE NEW WHIG MINISTRY.

In our late edition, last week, we were enabled to announce that it was the intention of Sir Robert Peel to resign, in consequence of his defeat upon the Coercion Bill. By the advice of Sir Robert Peel, her Majesty sent for Lord John Russell, to confer with him upon the formation of a new Administration. Lord John Russell accordingly proceeded to Osborne House, to receive her Majesty's commands. The noble Lord returned to Chesham-place on Wednesday afternoon, and, after a very brief delay, his Lordship succeeded in forming his Ministry. We are indebted to the *Times* of yesterday for the full owing account of this important event.

With a promptitude and a facility that contrasts strangely with the protracted and fruitless negotiations of last December, Lord John Russell's Ministry is already arranged. Our readers may depend on the following list:—

#### THE CABINET.

Lord Chancellor	.. .. .	Lord Cottenham
President of the Council	.. .. .	Marquis of Lansdowne
Lord Privy Seal	.. .. .	Earl of Minto
Home Office	.. .. .	Sir George Grey

Foreign Office	.. .. .	Viscount Palmerston
Colonial Office	.. .. .	Earl Grey
First Lord of the Treasury	.. .. .	Lord John Russell
Chancellor of the Exchequer	.. .. .	Mr. Charles Wood
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	.. .. .	Lord Campbell
Paymaster-General	.. .. .	Mr. Macaulay
Woods and Forests	.. .. .	Viscount Morpeth
Postmaster-General	.. .. .	Marquis of Clanricarde
Board of Trade	.. .. .	Earl of Clarendon
Board of Control	.. .. .	Sir John Hobhouse
Chief Secretary for Ireland	.. .. .	Mr. Labouchere
Admiralty	.. .. .	Earl of Auckland
Secretary at War	.. .. .	Mr. Fox Maule

#### NOT OF THE CABINET.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	.. .. .	Earl of Besborough
Commander-in-Chief	.. .. .	Duke of Wellington
Master-General of the Ordnance	.. .. .	Marquis of Anglesey

We believe we may say that Lord John Russell has spared no pains to increase its strength by the addition of new elements. On receiving her Majesty's commands to form a Ministry he sought an interview with Sir Robert Peel. The ex-Premier received him with every sign of cordiality, gave him a general promise of assistance, and undertook that he would not oppose any measures Lord John might bring forward, simply because they proceeded from that quarter. To this he added expressions, the force of which may have been overrated, but which implied the absence of all wish for a return to power. On this, it is said, Lord John ventured to ask for what he considered a fair pledge of Sir Robert's sincerity. He requested that the ex-Minister would acquiesce in three of his late colleagues, whose names our readers will probably anticipate—Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, accepting seats in the new Cabinet.

To this Sir Robert Peel is stated to have replied, that he felt unwilling to interfere in so delicate a matter, that he would offer no opposition, but could certainly not recommend a step which would be liable to unfavourable comment, as indicating a too great tenacity of office on the part of those youthful statesmen.

Lord John Russell returned on Wednesday from Osborne-house, charged with an expression of her Majesty's wishes that the Duke of Wellington would still continue in command of the army. To this request his Grace yielded a dutiful compliance, in conformity with his views under somewhat similar circumstances in 1827. At the same time he said that he considered his political life now ended, and that he should now never open his lips in Parliament, except on subjects connected with his office. Lord John Russell hereupon felt himself encouraged to make the same request he had previously made with imperfect success to Sir Robert Peel. The Duke at first returned much the same answer as his late colleague. He was subsequently, however, induced to give his consent to a letter, of which Lord John sent copies to the above-mentioned three members of the retiring Cabinet. Their replies left Lord John Russell no hope of their assistance as members of his Government—for the present at least.

If the "fifty-four, forty" men of the United States are strong even in a remote proportion to the noise they have made in Congress and elsewhere, then is the case of President Polk desperate, and his chances of being a second time elected, infinitely small.

If he traded on the fury of the war party, the "whole ticket-men," the everlasting smashers of all things British, he is bankrupt of political capital: the good sense of the bulk of the citizens of America has defeated him, and he has done at last what he should have done at first, and what everybody foresaw must be done—accepted that settlement which seems a fair and equitable compromise. It is the penalty attached to extreme declarations, that the force of events often compel those who make them to recede from their position, with some appearance of discomfiture. If this is, to some extent, the case with the American Government at present, the fault is their own, for having imported into the Cabinet the froth and fustian of the Hustings, and indited State papers, or what seemed such on this side the Atlantic, with the sound and fury of Election harangues. No Government should be made accountable for the rashness and absurdity of some of those who may support it: but the bombast and blasphemy (we will not quote the speech we allude to, which disgusted every Christian who read it) that were uttered on this question, have never been equalled, except, perhaps, by some of the effusions of the Jacobin Club in Paris, in the maddest period of the Revolution; they were, to use the mildest epithet of blame, extremely foolish; and—in this some consolation was to be found; it was impossible such men could represent the judgment and practical good sense of the American people. So it has proved; the press of both countries, has been the truest index of public opinion; and, in the United States, was far more moderate in tone, apparently conducted with more statesmanlike wisdom, than was exhibited by the Government itself.

From the beginning of the agitation we have always affirmed that a war between two nations so closely allied as England and America, about a piece of barren territory, not worth, as Sir Robert Peel observed on Monday, a month's war expenditure, was a thing too monstrous to be possible; we were sure there must exist a strength of public opinion sufficient to make it an impossibility. Wars of boundary are essentially wars of barbarism; next to them come wars of succession; we hope mankind has seen the last of both: blood and gold enough has been wasted in conflicts on the questions, What is to be governed? and Who is to govern it? It were sad indeed if two of the most advanced nations of the world should fall back into the old madness of the Edwards and Henrys. In the absurdity of the war we had the strongest hopes of the continuance of peace, and we are most happy to find we are not disappointed. The Senate has accepted the "ultimatum" of the English Government, making the parallel of 49 deg. the boundary, with the navigation of the Columbia free to both parties. Taking the propositions that at different times have been made on each side, we believe this will be found a fair and satisfactory arrangement. We may now go on as usual; cotton may be grown, and sold, and spun, without apprehensions that some sudden act might have raised the "blood-boltered" spirit of war to stand like a monster between the two nations, forbidding all contact save for mutual destruction.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### IBRAHIM PACHA.

On Monday, at half-past ten, the Pacha and suite left Mivart's to attend the review in Hyde Park. His Highness was attired in the same splendid uniform that he wore on the occasion of the inspection of the troops in St. James's Park, soon after his arrival in this country. He rode a beautiful piebald charger, which was caparisoned with a superb Imperial General's horse furniture. The Pacha and party returned to the hotel at two o'clock, and was loudly cheered by a large concourse of persons. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge called on the Pacha in the afternoon. The Pacha dined at his usual early hour, and afterwards went out with Sami Pacha and suite. He visited the western suburbs, and saw the ascent of the balloon at Cremorne gardens. His Highness was subsequently to honour the Comtesse Ponlety, by his company at her Ladyship's ball.

At two o'clock on Tuesday, His Highness, attended by Major C. Dickson, and accompanied by Sami Pacha, Colonel Bonfort, and M. Nubart, left Mivart's Hotel for Fulham, there to embark on board the state barge of the Lord Mayor. The water bailiff and other officers of the corporation received the Pacha and suite at the place of embarkation with every mark of distinction. The Pacha and the several members of his suite witnessed the aquatic sports of the Thames regatta, with evident gratification. Having remained nearly two hours, his Highness and suite departed for St. James's, to attend the Duchess of Northumberland's fête champêtre. His Highness reached St. James's at six o'clock. He closed his visit shortly before eight o'clock, and arrived at his hotel at nine o'clock. The Marquis of Anglesey called on the Pacha during his absence yesterday afternoon. On his Highness's return he complained of a slight cold, and in consequence retired early to rest.

On Wednesday, at noon, Colonel P. Campbell, R.A., had an interview with the Pacha, at Mivart's Hotel. At one o'clock Ibrahim Pacha, attended by Major C. Dickson, and accompanied by Colonel Bonfort and M. Nubart, proceeded by way of Putney to the Chelsea Waterworks. On the arrival of the party they were received by the principal officials of the company, who attended on the Pacha during the inspection of the works. His Highness was shown the basins, and the enormous filters, when he partook of a glass of the purified water. He expressed himself pleased by his visit, and on retiring repaired to the Royal Botanical Gardens, in the Regent's Park, where he arrived at half-past two o'clock. His Highness and suite shortly after dined, and for the remainder of the evening the Pacha enjoyed his cigarette and hoka in the beautifully arranged garden in the rear of his apartments.

**RETURN OF THE COURT.**—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, on Thursday, from Osborne House, Isle of Wight. **WINDROB.**—Thursday evening.—(From our own Correspondent).—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will take her departure to-morrow, from Frogmore, for Clarence House, St. James's. It is rumoured here, that the Court will probably visit Windsor in the course of the ensuing week; but from the present unsettled state of affairs in the political world, the period of her Majesty's stay at

Buckingham Palace is extremely uncertain. The whole of her Majesty's private Band, who reside at Windsor, have been commanded to be in attendance at Buckingham Palace, this evening, in the event of their services being required.

**LADY JOHN RUSSELL.**—Lady John Russell, who has been suffering from delicate health, is considerably better. Her ladyship and the youthful members of Lord John's family are staying for a short time at Mr. Arthur Eden's villa, at Wimbledon.

**PARTY AT BEAUFORT HOUSE.**—The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening, at Beaufort House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester. The Duchess afterwards had an assembly, at which a brilliant circle of the aristocracy congregated.

**DEPARTURE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL FOR BEAUFORT MANOR.**—Sir Robert Peel, Lady Peel, and family, left town on Wednesday for his seat, Drayton Manor.

**ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.**—The preliminaries for the marriage of Lord Seaham and Miss Edwards are nearly settled, and the nuptial ceremony will take place at no distant day. Lord Seaham is the son of the Marquis of Londonderry by his second marriage, and is heir to the large estates of his maternal grandfather, the late Sir Henry Vane Tempest. The English Earlom of Vane will also descend to Lord Seaham on the demise of his father. Miss Edwards is daughter to Sir John Edwards, who formerly represented a Welsh constituency in Parliament.

**NEW TITLES.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday has the following official notifications, dated Whitehall, June 27:—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Lord Francis Egerton, and his heirs male, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, in the county of Northampton, and Earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, in the county of Salop. The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following gentlemen, and their respective heirs male:—viz. The Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, of Harpton Court, in the county of Radnor, John Somerset Pakington, of Westwood Park, in the county of Worcester, Esq. John Gaston, of Fawcett, of Balfour, in the county of Kincardine, Esq. William Feilden, of Feniscowles, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq. William Verner, of Verner's bridge, in the county of Armagh, and of Inismagh, in the county of Tyrone, Esq. Sir Moses Montefiore, of East Cliff-lodge, in the Isle of Thanet, and county of Kent, Knight.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.

Among the many charitable institutions of the metropolis, the Licensed Victuallers' occupies a very prominent station. Its funds are distributed carefully; a great many children are educated and comfortably provided for; and, altogether, it is really a most excellent institution.

The anniversary dinner in aid of the School took place on Wednesday at the White Conduit Tavern, Pentonville, and was attended by upwards of 2000 members and friends of the Institution. Sir Felix Booth, Bart., was announced to have presided, but he was compelled to be absent from severe indisposition; and considerable *éclat* was given to the meeting by the attendance of the Lord Mayor, who very kindly consented to preside, although necessarily a *very short* notice was given. The children educated at the school in Kennington were in attendance; and, after dinner, two of the senior boys recited a poetical address, suitable to the occasion, and the girls sang an appropriate hymn. The children afforded a most gratifying spectacle.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given, The Lord Mayor, in proposing "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' School," made a very sensible and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the fact that £132,246 19s. 8d. had been distributed from the permanent fund of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, in weekly allowances; and said that Ibrahim Pacha, if he were present, could scarcely believe such a statement. That distinguished stranger, had he been there, would have made himself acquainted with the foundation, administration, and progress of this valuable institution; and the object which he had in view must thereby have been greatly aided, namely, the good of his own country and the benefit of his own people. The amount distributed (his Lordship continued) from the subscription fund was £113,645 7s. 5d., and from the charity-box £4704 4s. The total amount was no less than £250,896 11s. 1d. His Lordship spoke in very warm terms in commendation of the institution; and, in replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by Mr. D. W. Wire, he mentioned that the subscriptions up to that evening had amounted to nearly £2000. The amount was afterwards stated to be £1902 10s., including a donation of 20 guineas from the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Williams took the chair subsequently, the Lord Mayor being obliged to retire at an early hour.

From the report of the society, it appears that the total number of children admitted into the school since its establishment is 1061, of which 251 have been apprenticed, 447 sent to service, and 206 taken by relations and friends. There are now in the school 121, and the Governor and Committee have announced that they intend to admit 25 children in addition to the number already mentioned in the establishment.

#### RAILWAY TERMINI IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the different projects for establishing railway termini within the metropolis, have published a very long Report, containing their views upon the subject. These views are embodied in the following summary:—

1. That on the north of the Thames no railway now before Parliament, or projected, be permitted to come within the limits described in our instructions.
2. That if at any time hereafter it should be deemed advisable to admit railways within those limits, this should be done in conformity with some uniform plan, carefully laid down under the authority of your Majesty's Government, and sanctioned by the wisdom of Parliament; and that under no circumstances should the thoroughfares of the metropolis, and the property and comfort of its inhabitants be surrendered to separate schemes, brought forward at different times, and without reference to each other.
3. That on the south of the Thames, either the North Kent Railway be permitted to have its terminus in Union-street, and to join the terminus of the South-Western Railway, at Waterloo-bridge; or, that the South-Eastern Railway be permitted to extend to Waterloo-bridge; accordingly as one or other of these lines may, upon a comparison of their general merits, receive the sanction of Parliament, and subject, in either case, to the conditions which we have pointed out in this report.
4. That the extension of the South-Western Railway to London-bridge be permitted, subject to the conditions pointed out in this report.
5. That a communication between the railways approaching London on the north and south sides of the river, and a connexion between them and the docks, being desirable, this should be effected by a railway encircling the metropolis, crossing the Thames at some point west of Vauxhall-bridge, and not coming within the limits of our inquiry on the north side of the river.

**RECEPTION OF SIR ROBERT PEEL ON MONDAY NIGHT.**—During the brief sitting of the Houses of Parliament, on Monday night, a large concourse of persons assembled in front of the House of Commons, anxious to learn the determination of Ministers. On the adjournment of the House of Commons considerable impatience was manifested by the crowd for the appearance of Sir R. Peel. The right hon. Baronet, however, did not leave the House by the members' entrance, but by the passages which afford a means of exit through Westminster-hall into Palace-yard. This circumstance, having been communicated to the crowd (which included many well-dressed persons), they rushed in a body to Palace-yard, and, on their arrival there, Sir Robert, leaning on the arm of Sir G. Clerk, was just emerging from the hall. The ex-Premier was saluted with loud and enthusiastic cheering, and a large portion of the crowd closing round him accompanied him through Parliament-street to his residence in Whitehall-gardens, cheering him repeatedly during his progress. Sir Robert seemed much gratified at his reception, notwithstanding the somewhat rude and inconvenient pressure to which he was subjected by some of his more eager and enthusiastic admirers.

**THE LIVING OF ST. YANCORAS.**—The Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Bride's, is to be presented to the vicarage of St. Pancras.

**THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—Another Report has been issued by the Committee appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the building of the two Houses of Parliament, in which they state that, after hearing evidence, the Committee are of opinion that the only impediment to the preparation of the new House of Lords for the commencement of the Session of 1847, arises from a delay in the arrangement for warming and ventilating the apartment according to the views of Dr. Reid. That the architect has expressed his willingness to undertake the warming and ventilation of the new House upon a plan of his own, and on his own responsibility. That the Committee are convinced that, if this proposal of the architect be not accepted, the occupation of their new House by the Peers will be postponed to an indefinite period.

**ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.**—Sunday was the eighth anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation. In honour of the day, the Royal standard was hoisted in the usual places, and, at one o'clock, salutes were fired from the Park and Tower guns, at Woolwich, Tilbury Fort, &c. The vessels in the river were also gallantly dressed in colours.

**REJOICINGS AT THE PASSING OF THE CORN-BILL.**—The provincial journals contain accounts of various manifestations of public joy at the passing of the Corn-Bill. Flags and banners were exhibited, with appropriate inscriptions, the bells were rung, and in some places barrels of ale were distributed to the crowd.

**THE LEAGUE.**—A meeting has been held at Manchester, at which most of the leading members of the League were present; and, after some discussion, it was agreed that the act of dissolution should be postponed, to be rendered coeval, perhaps, with the expiry of the Corn-laws, in 1839; but that its operations and functions should at once be suspended, and that its affairs should be wound up with as little delay as possible. It was also distinctly understood that, in case of future emergency, the League should be called into active operation without delay; otherwise, the suspension of its operations to continue till its dissolution. A resolution to this effect was then passed. It was then agreed that there should be no further call beyond the twenty per cent. paid by the subscribers on their respective subscriptions. It is stated that Mr. Cobden expressed himself in favour of an immediate dissolution of the League.

**RELEASE OF BONDED CORN UNDER THE NEW ACT AT LIVERPOOL.**—Monday, being the first of the operation of the new measures, was a busy day at the Liverpool Custom-house. The duty received up to the close of the day, was about £35,000 above the daily average receipts from this source. A very large quantity of grain of all sorts—say upwards of 200,000 quarters—must, therefore, have come at once into the market in Liverpool alone.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—Their Lordships met at four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following and several other bills:—The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill, the Superintendent of Convicts Abolition Bill, the Railway Companies Dissolution Bill, the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill, the Exeter and Exmouth Railway Bill, the Glasgow Harbour Railway Bill, the Dundee and Arbroath Extension Railway Bill, the Great North of Scotland (Eastern Extension) Railway Bill, the Edinburgh and Northern Extension Railway Bills, the Scotch Grand Junction Extension Railway Bill. The Lords Commissioners were, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Bankruptcy Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

A few petitions were presented, and the House adjourned till Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

## THE NEW MINISTRY.

The House met again to-day, and the Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four.

Mr. TUFNELL then immediately moved for new writs for the following places, in the room of those members who now form part of the Government, and who having accepted office, have necessarily vacated their seats:—

For London, in the room of Lord John Russell, who had accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

For Tiverton, in the room of Lord Palmerston, who had accepted the office of Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

For Devonport, in the room of Sir G. Grey, now Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

For Halifax, in the room of Mr. C. Wood, who had accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord Morpeth, who had accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

For Taunton, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, who had accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

For Nottingham, in the room of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., now President of the Board of Control.

For Edinburgh, in the room of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Paymaster-General of her Majesty's Forces.

For Worcester, in the room of Sir T. Wilde, now her Majesty's Attorney-General.

For the borough of Dungarvan (Ireland), in the room of the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, who had accepted the office of Master of the Mint.

For Perth, in the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, who had accepted the office of Secretary at War.

The writs were all ordered to be issued.

For Plymouth, in the room of Lord Ebrington, appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

For the Leith District of Burghs, in the room of Mr. A. Rutherford, appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland.

For Kirkcudbright, in the room of Mr. T. Maitland, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

A long discussion took place respecting the Irish Great Western Railway (Dublin to Galway) Bill. Mr. French moved the re-committal of the Bill, but the proposition was rejected by 138 to 26.

Some private business was then disposed of, and at a quarter to eight o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—No summonses for a Council for the reception of the seals of office from the members of the late Administration have yet been issued, but it is expected that her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, when the new Ministers will be formally installed into office by the delivery of their respective seals.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COBDEN.—A meeting was held on Thursday, in the Town Hall, Manchester, to originate a tribute to Mr. Cobden, and it was attended by some of the most wealthy men of that town. The Mayor of Manchester presided; and a resolution that a testimonial be raised was moved by Mr. R. H. Greg; seconded by Mr. Brown, of Liverpool; and carried. A committee to carry the resolution into effect was then adopted, but no sum was named as the amount. Several letters read, however, expressed a hope that it would not be less than £100,000, and Mr. John Brookes, in a letter naming that sum, requested to have his name put down for £500. Alderman Potter announced a donation towards the testimonial from J. and L. Phillips and Co., of £1000.

OPENING OF THE LEEDS AND BRADFORD RAILWAY.—The formal opening of this railway took place on Tuesday last. The event occasioned an immense assemblage of people to witness the departure of the trains (three in number), the commencement of an era by which two of the most important towns in Yorkshire are to be more closely linked together. Soon after two the trains returned to Leeds, and a little before four the directors and other parties interested in the line sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Music Hall. G. Hudson, Esq., occupied the chair, and John Waddingham the vice-chair.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

It is well known to all who have watched late events, that a spirit of insurrection, similar to those deep inward volcanic workings which periodically agitate the earth, has lately prevailed all over the Continent—beginning in Poland, traversing Germany, and scarcely at this moment extinct in Spain and Italy. France for once felt no responsive throb; but now, as I predicted, the King and leading Minister, in consequence of the change of Administration in England, experience something like that uneasy lurch which captains and pilots of political vessels know to portend a storm. It is true some of the season-sick Ministers are quitting Paris for the recovery of their health, where the heat has been so great and the change of costume so absolute, that you would think yourself in the streets of Jamaica, amongst the planters. M. Cunin-Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, is going to Vichy, where his cure will, perhaps, be marred by the probable presence of the Arch-Enemy, M. Thiers; the Minister of the Navy carries his gout to Aix, in Savoy; and M. Duchatel, the future Premier of France, goes to the more fashionable and distant waters of Ems; whilst the Minister of Finance is content with the home salines of Contrexeville. But the King, daily more violently attacked as maintaining against the Charter the Presidency of Council; and M. Guizot, who has always thought his fate linked to that of Sir Robert Peel, are too anxious about the example set in England, to quit the Capital. As to the gayer part of the political and diplomatic circles, their favourite topic, this week, has been the judicious foresight of Lord Normanby. They assert that the noble Marquis, relinquishing the future government of Ireland, having made an amicable arrangement with Lord Beaumont, and got a positive promise of the Embassy to the Tuilleries from Lord John Russell, came over a fortnight since, on his way to dispose of his palazzo at Florence; and that in Paris, he got himself shown over the official edifice which serves as an hotel to the English Embassy. The noble English residents laughed at the openly professed intentions of Lord Normanby at that time, which they considered as mere bantering on his part, but which now assumes a most startling and original air of veracity. The elections form, however, the most absorbing topic, and give rise to the oddest tricks and contrivances. It is but three days since that Mr. C—, a very plain, slim, and effeminate member of the Chamber of Deputies, was summoned to his native district by a letter, supposed written in the name of his friend the Mayor, and telling him his election was perilled from some misrepresentations made as to his votes and opinions, and demanding his immediate presence. The Deputy immediately took his departure; not, however, before the wag who had written the aforesaid epistle had managed to affix to the coat of the very short-sighted gentleman an inscription in which *Fragile* figured in letters a hand's breadth. You may imagine the laughter of the rustic electors, duly apprised of the trick, and summoned to meet him, and the rage of the Deputy. Mr. M—B—, another anxious aspirant to re-election, has resorted to rather novel means of propitiating the electors. He travels about on his canvass with a magnificent chariot, splendidly emblazoned, and with no less elegant servants, horses, and harness; and this carriage is followed by a gig, a taxed cart, a saddle horse, and a donkey. In the towns, he flashes conviction on the electors in his carriage, and riding into the poorest villages, as he would into Jerusalem, his assine steed, exciting less envy and testifying his humility and sympathy with the poor. Nowhere is the opinion of your quondam statesman, Canning, "that it is better to appeal to the conscience than the sense of the country," more deeply felt and practised than with us.

You are gradually absorbing in London, all our great visitors, and many of our celebrities. Amongst the latter may be mentioned the celebrated Theophile Gautier, who has written successful dramas, travels, feuilletons, and ballets enough to fill a library. At the very moment they are trying to give a new charter and constitution to the *Theatre Français*, Rachel leaves us for your shores, and hurries on the ruin of the Institution. On her way to you, she has packed a little matter of 105,000 francs profits; at Liege she earned 21,000 francs, at other Belgian towns in proportion. She is absolutely the only tragic actress left in France. As to actresses of high comedy, the last left us in the shape of Mlle. Plessy, now one of the fairest subjects of the Czar—an unrepentant runaway. It happens unfortunately, that there are no playwrights to compensate for their inspiration for the want of good performers. Another comedy "The Speculators" has just failed at the *Theatre Français*; the country no longer produces its recreative literature, but Roman feuilletons, and poetry of small calibre. No poets of any eagle flight now appear; but the number of self-taught poets in the lower classes is very remarkable. At Agen, you find the famous hair-dresser poet, Jasmin, singing in the language of the ancient troubadours; at Nîmes, you have a baker poet, Jean Rebout; at Nèvers, Magu, a weaver poet; at Rouen, Beuzerville, a whitesmith; and in the Var Poncy, a plasterer; besides many other poets of the same stamp. This is a literary growth of France which has always been equally rife. The origin of the vaudeville itself is due to a mechanic of the town of Vire, in Lower Normandy, who used to compose stanzas called *aux* in old French, to popular airs.

A very amusing instance of the application of geology has taken place here. It had been observed that a great deal of earth and mould of divers colours were nightly deposited near certain bridges of Paris, and the police were puzzled be-

yond measure at this inexplicable circumstance. At last, a geologist being applied to, said that this earth was from strata at the Eastern Barrier of Paris; and the police, being set on the watch in that direction, found the midnight excavators, who had dug a prodigious hole under the foundations of a house, near the barrier, to introduce into Paris wine, without paying the excise duty.

## FRANCE.

The resignation of the Peel Ministry has, of course, created considerable excitement, not to say regret, in Paris. For this event, however, every one was fully prepared, from the result of the division on the Coercion Bill, on the previous Thursday, which was known in Paris by telegraphic despatch on Friday.

On Saturday the Stock and Share Market was much more steady than it had been for several previous days, and there was a decided tendency to a rise, especially in the prices of railway shares.

The *Journal des Débats*, which is the chief organ of the French Ministry speaks of the fall of Sir Robert Peel with evident regret, but as an event which was unavoidable, and remarks upon the extraordinary circumstance that the very men who were voting against him, could not avoid launching out in his praise. "Each of his adversaries," says the *Débats*, "before condemning him by his vote, praised him in words, and in a manner demanded pardon of him for the blow which he was about to strike. Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Cobden, three of the most important men in the House, thought it their duty thus to justify the vote they were about to give." The *Débats* then remarks:—"If ever it could be said that the Legislature is not the exact representative of the country, it is assuredly in the present case. It is certain that at the present moment Sir Robert Peel is the most eminently popular man in the whole of Great Britain. The illuminations which are to hail the final abolition of the tax on bread will show on all the buildings of the great towns the name of the great Minister who has left that democratic reform as a legacy to his country. In a few days we may expect to see addresses of congratulation pouring in upon the fallen Minister, and the commercial towns voting him thanks." The *Débats* concludes by saying that "the successors of Sir Robert Peel can be pointed out at once;" and that "in the list of the new Ministry, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston will necessarily occupy the first place." Our contemporary, however, thinks that "it will not be very easy for the illustrious chief of the Whig party to complete his Administration in a way that will satisfy the exigencies of the times and circumstances;" and that the next election may produce unexpected results.

## THE UNITED STATES.

## AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

News of a most important and gratifying character has been received by the *Hibernia*—viz., the settlement of the dispute about the Oregon territory. A treaty, signed by the representatives of America and England, had passed the Senate, affirming the treaty by a majority of 38 to 12.

The terms of this treaty are officially explained by Sir Robert Peel in his speech on Monday night, to which we refer our readers.

On the 10th ult. President Polk sent a message to the Senate, in its executive capacity, relating to the Oregon question; it enclosed, for the approbation of that body, a form or proposition for the basis of a treaty from Mr. Pakenham. The terms were inadmissible, of course, by Mr. Polk himself, as he has pledged himself irrevocably for "the whole to 54 minutes 40 seconds," but as he wished to save himself from responsibility on the subject, he laid the matter before the Senate for consultation and advice. The Senate debated the subject during the 10th, 11th, and 12th, with closed doors; on the evening of the 12th they agreed, by a vote of 38 to 12, to advise the President to conclude a treaty with the British Government upon the terms offered.

This treaty has happily been concluded, and this vexed question, which threatened to involve war and bloodshed, has been peaceably arranged.

The Correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American*, writing from Washington, says:—"The message of the President is very characteristic of the man, and of his course as executive. It is neither resolute, patriotic, nor generous in its tone, and he requires a constitutional majority of two-thirds before agreeing to enter upon the formation of a treaty. The whole of the New York papers agree in representing the satisfaction of all classes in the commercial cities as most complete: there was one universal feeling of pleasure at this source of contention being at last removed. Stocks rose some two or three per cent. on the receipt of the first report of settlement on Saturday the 13th. The Senate adjourned on the evening of the 12th over till Monday the 15th, when their vote was formally given to the President, and a treaty entered into forthwith."

The *Great Western* steamer had arrived at New York after a good passage. The *Caledonia* steamer had reached Halifax in 12½ days.

The news from the seat of war in Mexico is not important. The next demonstration of General Taylor was to be upon the city of Monterey, some 90 miles from Matamoros. It is the chief city of New Leon, and commands the entrance of the table lands, in the interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre. He expected that he would reach Monterey by the 1st of July, but this the want of the means of transport had rendered impossible. The blockade of Vera Cruz had commenced; the British mail steamers were to be allowed to enter and leave as usual, but they were to carry only specie and letters.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Official despatches have been published, dated Cape Town, April 29, detailing some military operations consequent upon the commencement of hostilities in Kaffrland.

The first engagement took place on the 16th April, on that part of the frontier called Burn's Hill, a missionary station, situated in front of the Gorges of the Amatola Mountains, where the enemy were assembled to the number of about 2,000, all armed with muskets. They were repulsed wherever the troops, under Colonel Somerset, who commanded, could reach them; but after he had retired to an encampment below Amatola, they reassembled in large bodies, and attacked the encampment left at Burn's Hill, under charge of Major Gibson, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and surrounding his position during the night, Major Gibson, in consequence, sent back for a strong reinforcement, which Colonel Somerset sent immediately on the receipt of the request. However, before the reinforcement arrived, Major Gibson moved upon a drift of the river Keiskama, on the left bank of which the encampment at Burn's Hill was situated, and, being only able to form an advance of rear-guard, left the whole of the line of waggon, containing his ammunition and baggage, unprotected. In this situation they were immediately discovered and attacked by the enemy, who easily cut the line in two, taking out the oxen from one of the waggon and drawing it across the road, thus checking the movement of all behind it. Major Gibson now found himself, with the rear-guard, attacked on all sides by great masses of Kaffirs, and was compelled to retreat to Burn's Hill, and again put his men in position. The advanced guard, with the first division of the waggon, after some hesitation, proceeded to cross the drift of the river, and at this moment Colonel Somerset arrived with reinforcements, which enabled Major Gibson to secure and bring off his ammunition waggon; the enemy had carried off the oxen belonging to the baggage waggon, which were consequently abandoned. The whole force being again united on the right bank of the Keiskama, Colonel Somerset moved towards the Chumie, still followed and harassed by the enemy. Here, on the left bank of the Chumie, he encamped for the night of the 17th.

On the morning of the 18th, he decided on retiring to Block Drift, lower down, and on the right bank of the river. The enemy, to the number of 3,000 men, followed him from the time he left the ground, and made dispositions to attack him, which they soon did, in the rear and on both flanks at the same time. Under these trying circumstances they crossed the river, bringing safely to the right bank 1,400 head of cattle, with their baggage and ammunition waggon, on which the Kaffirs pressed eagerly, as on the preceding day at Burn's Hill. Colonel Somerset closed his despatch from Block Drift, by stating that he had established his camp at that fort, after having given the enemy a severe beating, with a very severe loss to themselves. The casualties of this day, during these very difficult and hazardous operations, afford a measure of the Kaffirs' power as an enemy in battle. They amount to one officer wounded (since dead), two men killed, and three wounded. On the 17th, also, when Major Gibson was attacked by so great a body of the enemy, and compelled to fall back on Burn's Hill, abandoning the waggon, one man had his arm broken, and a man was killed. And during the repeated conflicts with the whole of Sandilla's forces among the ravines and woods of the Amatola, on the whole of the 16th, three men were killed and six wounded. In the night attack on Major Gibson's camp, four men were killed and four wounded. The loss of the baggage waggon, under Major Gibson's escort, on the 17th, arose from the movement taking place about an hour and a half too early, in compliance with Colonel Somerset's instructions. No engagement had taken place subsequent to the 18th of April, though the Kaffirs had mustered in considerable bodies, and had entered the colony towards Lower Albany, or in front of Graham's Town, and had succeeded in carrying off cattle. The frontier was looked upon as being in imminent danger; and the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, had proclaimed martial law to be in force over the whole colony.

A subsequent arrival from the Cape of Good Hope has put us in possession of news from the frontier, of several days later date, at which period the Kaffirs and the British continued hostilities, without the most remote appearance of their termination, unless military succour were promptly rendered. The colony is in a most deplorable condition, left as it is to a handful of troops, against hordes of daring barbarians. Indeed, if we may place reliance upon the statement of a Fingoe, who had escaped from the bush, it was the fixed intention of the Kaffirs to make an attack upon Graham's Town. Several engagements had taken place, in the most of which the Kaffirs had been successful. A gallant little affair however occurred at Salem, where the enemy (300 in number) were soundly beaten by the inhabitants, consisting of a few young men, who exhibited the most determined bravery.

MR. COBDEN.—Mr. Cobden will not engage in any public business whatever for the next twelve months or more. He remained in London to vote on the Corn Bill, though advised, for the sake of his own health, by his personal friends, not to do so. Writing to a gentleman in London from Manchester on the 28th of June, he says:—"I have left town for the session; and for a year, at least, the claims of private duties, and the necessary attention to my health, will prevent my taking any part in public life."

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Frankfort Journal* of the 26th ult. states that the new Government of Cracow will be composed of three directors. Austria will send Mr. ex-President Schindler; Russia, the ex-Director of Police, Microszewski; and Prussia the Senator Victor Kopp.

A Dorsetshire paper speaks of a wonderful old man, John Edwards, who is upwards of 107 years of age, and lives in a cottage in the Wilton-road, near Salisbury, who was on Thursday (last week) observed at work in a hay-field near his residence.

Mr. John Duncan has just arrived in London from Dahomey, on the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Duncan brings with him the earnest proposal of the King of Dahomey, the most powerful and sagacious chief on the West Coast of Africa, for a treaty for the abolition of the slave-trade.

It is said that Sir R. Peel has made permanent provision for the son of the late B. R. Haydon, Esq., by appointing him to the situation of landing-waiter in the Customs.

An Irish paper asserts that Heki, the New Zealand chief, who has given such opposition to the British authority in that colony, is a native of the county of Tipperary. His real name is Hickey. He emigrated from Ireland some years ago, and was shipwrecked on the coast of New Zealand, and taken into the interior of the island by a hunting party of the natives, and sold as a slave to one of the chiefs, who adopted him as his son, got him tattooed, and gave him his daughter in marriage. On the death of the old chief, his Irish son-in-law was chosen as his successor, on account of his skill in war. Previous to the elevation to the high rank he now holds, he changed his name from Hickey to Heki, the latter harmonizing better with the language of the aborigines.

A letter from Constantinople, dated June 10, says:—"The murderers of Sir Lawrence Jones have been tried at Constantinople. They have not been acquitted, as, according to Mussulman law, though proved guilty, they ought to have been, but, out of compliment to England, have been condemned to three years' imprisonment. In the Turkish Courts, it requires the evidence of two Mussulmans to convict a Mussulman of any crime, and as this evidence was not on this occasion producible—that is by English prosecutors—of course the murderers, though the Greek escort of Sir Lawrence Jones witnessed distinctly against them, and though the property of Sir Lawrence was found on their persons and in their possession, have only been sentenced to a captivity of three years, which may be eventually reduced to one of three months. Had two Mussulmans witnessed against them, they would have suffered capitally. The members of the tribunal declared themselves that they had not a shadow of doubt of their guilt."

"A letter from Beaune (France) states that the vines are at present nearly as far advanced as in the warmest years, 1842 for instance. The fall of rain on the 18th and 19th ult. was considered most advantageous for the swelling of the grape, which presents a fine appearance. The hay crop in the same neighbourhood has been abundant, and the corn crops look well."

The *Weser and Cologne Gazette* states that the projected Constitution for Prussia is at last framed, and would shortly be published. States-General are to be established, and the provincial States are about to obtain some new prerogatives. The States-General are to meet every three years.

The eruption of Mount Hecla still continued, according to the latest accounts of the 15th of April. The pillars of fire rose from three new craters to the height of 14,000 English feet, and were broader than the largest river in the island, the Piersen. The lava has already formed several high hills. Pieces of pumice-stone, or scoria, weighing two cwt., were thrown to a distance of a league and a half. The ice and snow which covered the mountain for many centuries are wholly melted, and the river Rangan has, in consequence, frequently overflowed its banks.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 12th June, says:—"The Emperor and Empress left Warsaw on the 9th. The Emperor will remain some time in town at the Antschkine palace, to take the reins of the Government which he had entrusted to the Grand-Duke, his apparent, during his absence. The Empress will proceed direct to her beautiful country seat of Yelaguine."

Holland, says a Paris letter, seems about to shake off the species of lethargy in which she has indulged for now a long period. The Dutch fleet, stationed at Flushing, was to be formed into three divisions, and to sail on the 1st of July; the first for North America and the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of the national interest during the war between the United States and Mexico; the second for Batavia and the Indian Seas; and the third for the Mediterranean (the coast of Egypt and Syria).

Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. mention that the King and Queen of Greece, with Prince Wassa, had returned from their tour in the Morea. Brigandage had increased to an alarming extent in Greece. The brigands had, at Megara, even stopped the King's horses and baggage, and only delivered them up on receiving all the money the grooms had upon them. It was stated that a despatch had been received by the Russian Ambassador with instructions to follow the course pursued by the English Ambassador. There had been several earthquakes in the country, and it was said that the damage done at Calamata had been considerable.

One of the last Ministerial acts of Sir Robert Peel was the recommendation of Mr. McCulloch to her Majesty for a pension of £200 for the services he has rendered by his writings on political economy. This act of kindness was entirely spontaneous.

The Levant Mail has arrived with accounts from Constantinople of the 17th, and Malta of the 22nd June. The Sultan had arrived at the Therapia from Varna by sea, and his presence was the signal for public rejoicings. The Persian despatch had not been settled.

The ceremony of the Coronation of Pope Pius IX. took place on the 21st ult. His Holiness went in great state from Monte Cavallo to the church of St. Peter. In his carriage were seated Cardinal Pignatelli, Archbishop of Palermo, and Cardinal Monaco, the Patriarch of Venice, and everywhere on his passage he was saluted with the loudest acclamations.

A letter from Rome, of the 18th, says, that when Cardinal Falconieri came to kiss the feet of the new Pope, his Holiness said to him:—"Your brother is in exile for a political cause; he may return."

Some parts of Sicily have been lately visited by dreadful tornados, which have caused considerable damage to the plantations to the westward of the island, tearing up trees by the roots, and driving everything before them. In a plantation of 25,000 olive trees only a few dozens are remaining.

A letter from the Hague, dated June 29, says:—"The serious apprehensions that the long-continued drought would do much injury to the standing crops have been happily dispelled by the welcome rains which have fallen in this country and in the neighbouring States. The hot weather has continued in some parts from 30 to 40 days without any interruption, and given occasion to unfavourable reports respecting the corn, and the re-appearance of the disease in the potatoes, which, as far as the neighbouring districts are concerned, we are happy to be able to refute."

The *Commerce* says that the Duke Decazes will, at Copenhagen, meet the Russian Diplomatist, Count Benckendorff, to lay down the bases of a reconciliation between the Court of the Tuilleries and St. Petersburg, and that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale will shortly pay a visit to the Neva.

An article from Warsaw, dated the 20th ult., and published by the *Universal Prussian Gazette*, informs us that the Emperor of Russia has expressed his satisfaction at the order which reigns in the capital of Russian Poland, and distributed rewards to the police.

A silk manufactory has just been established in Bruges, by M. Grosse. Only black silks will be manufactured there.

Several of the German journals state that the King of Prussia has finally resolved to convert the meetings of the Provincial States into assemblies of States-General, and to give them certain constitutional powers, such as voting taxes, contracting loans, &c. Nothing official, however, on this subject has yet been published.

## SUMMER.

Summer! Summer! glorious Summer!  
Father of earth's teeming treasure,  
To our northern climes no comer  
Half so welcome, King of Pleasure.  
Thou o'er-illust Autumn's measure,  
Mantling with the purple vine—  
Thou rejoicest rural leisure,  
Crowning Ceres' sheaf with blessings,  
'Neath the breeze's soft caressings  
On the banks of Seine or Rhine.  
Glorious Summer!

Lo! thou comest, plenty-freighted!  
Glad thy coming to the mower.  
Husbandry, with hope elated,  
Hails the guardian of the sower;  
Waves the golden grain before thee—  
Waves the zephyr's pinion o'er thee.  
Far away from regions sterile,  
'Whelming flood, Sirocco's peril,  
Softly here thy smile may beam  
On the Thames' imperial stream.  
Glorious Summer!

Summer! Summer! joyful season,  
First-born of th' Eternal's smile,  
When it linger'd Eden's trees on  
Yet unsold by serpent's guile.  
Light enfolds thee as a vesture,  
Graceful languor in each gesture:  
Manna feeds thy dewy morning,  
Verdant copse or dale adorning—  
Bounteous is thy noontide splendour;  
Blest thy twilight, calm and tender—  
Glorious Summer!

See! with joys begirt, reposes  
Flora on her throne of roses—  
Summer brings her triumph-hour,  
Summer greets her every flow'r,  
Blushing on the river's border,  
Where the rowers, in fair order,  
Now commence the manly race—  
For victory every nerve they brace!  
On they fly like swallows skimming,  
O'er the waves thy praises hymning!

Summer! Summer! Beauty's daughters  
Whilom, 'neath thy sultry glow  
Loved to seek the lucid waters,  
Where the woodland fountains flow.  
Chase-fatigued, there might Diana,  
With her nymph-attendants, lave;  
Or in Po or Gaudiana,  
Sport along the wooing wave.  
Summer! Summer! hear our song:  
We hail thee well, and wish thee long—  
Glorious Summer!

Glorious to Britannia's sceptre,  
Summer! now indeed thou glowest—  
Peace is Mankind's best preceptor;  
Peace and Plenty thou bestowest.  
Sleeps the warrior's rusting sabre,  
Laughs the swarthy son of labour;  
Sails the barque on Freedom's pinion—  
Reason sways the Mind's dominion:  
And hence we pour the votive song,  
To hail thee well, and wish thee long—  
Glorious Summer!





SUMMER.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.



T H A M E S G R A N D R E G A T T A .



SCULLERS' MATCH.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

ONCE more upon the waters"—yesterday in the north, to-day in the south—a

step, a pleasant step, from the Tyne once again to the Thames. With the present week commenced the great Metropolitan Regatta, a truly national sport, which, some dozen years since, began well, progressed with every anniversary, and may

now be pronounced worthy of its position. With the exception of two minor provincial meetings—the one at Winchester, the other at Carlisle—the turf has done the sporting state no service during this current season, and, as far as relates to the capital, all has given way to the oar, and well it was entitled to be the general cynosure. No where, surely, has a more gallant pageant, or one more



THE GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.



THE SILVER CHALLENGE CUP.



THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE.



THE REGATTA FAIR, PUTNEY.



characteristic, been seen in modern times. Tournaments, we are assured, were few things, but if they bore any possible resemblance to the passage of emaculated mousticks done at Eglinton Castle not very long since, after the best existing authorities upon jousts and chivalry, the lists would be, to the eyes of this generation, "a sorry sight."

Give us a company of hale, hearty youths in their "buff," or as near it as propriety permits, instead of gentlemen got up regardless of expense—all finery and feathers. Put our semi-naked crews into their rakish, mischievous-looking craft, each with "a lurking devil in his eye"—set a troop of knights-errant against them caparisoned *cap-a-pie* for the tourney, and we'll lay any odds you like the tough ash fashioned like a paddle shall beat a forest shaped like a skewer. As fine a review of proper men as could be wished for was exhibited on the river on the three first days of the present week. The Thames Regatta drew to it, of course, all the "crack" rowing clubs within any negotiable distance. *Alma Mater* rushed to the goal, as did hosts of other hands, amateur as well as professional; for the apportioning of the prizes had been most judiciously carried out. But, singularly enough, in the accounts of this most popular festival given in the daily papers, no mention whatever was made of the locality of the goal! It might have been at Greenwich, or at Westminster, or at Richmond—not a word was said of its whereabouts.

To begin, therefore, at the beginning, the starting point was just above Putney-bridge, the course being thence up to Hammersmith—save in one instance, when it was down stream. At this spot were assembled the Committee of Management—their guests—the grave City Signiors, headed by the Lord Mayor in the State Barge—Ibrahim Pacha—the Royal Thames Yacht Club Band—in fact, all the lions of the *fête*. There, too, as the Derby horses in front of the Grand Stand at Epsom, the water boats gave sample of their quality. They flew backward and forward—their views springing to their *devoir*—in such wise as we are fain to think our artist has portrayed them in his Sketch of one of the Matches. And this hint reminds us how many there were, and of the necessity for at once entering upon an epitome of the sport—to give its details would occupy the whole of our sheet.

On Monday, then, the Amateur Pair-oars Match (we are, of course, speaking of the final and deciding heat in all cases, where there were heats) was won by Messrs. Strutton and Lambert. The Watermen Scullers' Match for fifty guineas, by W. Pocock, a brilliant race; the Watermen's Prize Boat, four-oar Match, by Doyle and Prince; and the Apprentices' Match for a Coat, Badge, and Freedom, by George Pocock. Tuesday, like the preceding day, was very fine, with fresh breezes. It was the grand day of the three, bringing together all the grandees and big-wigs—and a gorgeous spectacle it was. The first contest was for the Amateur Scullers' Match for the Silver Challenge Cup, won by the Messrs. Barton, Cambridge University. The Landsmen's Four-oar Match by the Lambeth crew; the Watermen's Pair-oars Race, for 60 guineas, by R. and T. Coombes; the Strangers' Plate, of 50 sovs, for four-oared boats, open to all the world, by the Oxford watermen; the Champion Scullers' Match, for £25, by Robert Newell; and the chief issue of the day, the Grand Challenge Cup, for eight-oared boats, by the Thames Club, by a liberal three boats' lengths. The last day of this great rowing treat was less propitious in the affair of weather, but the sport was quite first-rate. It began with the Champion Four-oar Race, open to all the world, which the Unity crew won, backed greedily against the field. The Amateur Four-oars Match, for the Silver Challenge Cup, was won, after a close brush with the Oxford University Boat Club, by First Trinity, Cambridge. The Tradesmen's Challenge Plate Match, the Lambeth Aquatic Club carried off. The Eight-oars Scratch Match—prizes, silver medals for the crew—Messrs. Sheppard, Haydes, Hind, Boglehoe, Lambert, Hawk, Jay, Turner, and Penfold, coxswain, won, and this brought (accompanied by certain ceremonials) the Thames Regatta for '46 to a worthy finish. Such scenes as these tell the present condition of a country far more truthfully than the juggling of politicians; show us a people at their sports and we'll read the history of their social position. A state at issue with fortune lacks citizens with open hands and hearts.

#### THE PRIZES.

**THE GOLD CHALLENGE CUP**, open to amateurs with eight-oar cutters, is a handsome silver gilt vessel, with a Cupid rowing in a Nautilus shell on the lid; the body of the Cup is burnished and ornamented with flowers, corn-ears, &c., and supported by swans at the base. It was designed and made by Mr. Prior, of Newington-causeway. Its value is 150 guineas; and it is a very creditable work of art.

**THE SILVER CHALLENGE CUP**, for four-oar boats, is ornamented with scrolls and arabesque edges, in chased silver. Valued at 80 guineas; weight, 90 oz.

**THE TRADESMAN'S PLATE**, for four-oar boats, is a silver cup burnished, with ornaments in relief, and a sailor leaning on an anchor upon the lid. These two, with the other prizes, were manufactured by Messrs. Makepeace and Watford, of Serle-street.

To each of the crews of the victorious boats was presented a silver oar, in a morocco case; with a little silver rudder to the coxswain; and the little tribute in gold to the fortunate competitors for the Gold Challenge Cup.

Besides the above is a smaller Cup for pair-oar boats, presented by — Layton, Esq.; and a Coat and Badge, with freedom of the City, for watermen's apprentices, by E. Morris, Esq. The amount of prizes, we believe, exceeded 800 guineas.

The Regatta has been a very successful one. The Races regarded with most interest were the great Eight-Oar Match between the Universities and the Thames Crew—the latter winning; the Four-Oar Watermen's Match, open to the world—Newell's crew winning; the Match between Newell, Pocock, and Phelps, for the 25 sovs, in which Newell was again conqueror; and the struggle for the Silver Challenge Cup, in which there was much good rowing, especially between the Trinity Cambridge boat, and the *Thetis* Club.

#### THAMES GRAND REGATTA.

##### FIRST DAY.—MONDAY.

The first day of the Thames Regatta, like the first day of every other meeting which is to be succeeded by two others, is but the prelude to something greater. There were, however, no less than ten races upon the list, and of these were six which, from the nature of the selection, could not fail of being attractive.

##### Amateur Pair-Oar Match for Two Presentation Silver Cups.

First Heat.  
Mr. Conant, St. John's College, Oxford .. .. (Purple) 0  
Mr. Stapleton, Merton College, Oxford .. .. (Green) 0  
Mr. J. Allen, Mr. P. E. Dodd, Ariel Club .. .. (Green) 0

Second Heat.  
Mr. Strutton, Mr. Lambert, Thames Club .. .. (Yellow) 1  
Mr. Woolstenholme, Mr. Vincent, Trinity College, Cambridge .. .. (Yellow) 2

##### Yellow won by three or four lengths.

##### Watermen Scullers' Match, for 50 Guineas.

First Heat.  
Cooke, Hungerford .. .. (Red) 1  
Leach, Lambeth .. .. (Purple) 2

Second Heat.  
Pocock, Lambeth .. .. (Light Blue) 1  
F. Lett, Lambeth .. .. (Yellow) 2

##### Watermen Prize Boat Pair Oars' Match.

First Heat.  
Williams and Collier .. .. (Black) 1  
Doyle and Prince .. .. (Green) 2

Second Heat.  
H. Campbell and R. Barrow .. .. (Red) 1  
H. Long and Joseph Smith .. .. (Purple) 2

##### It was a poor race. Red took the lead, and won by several lengths.

##### Amateur Pair Oars' Match.

Final Heat.  
Messrs. Strutton and Lambert .. .. (Yellow) 1  
Messrs. Woolstenholme and Vincent .. .. (Light Blue) 2

##### Won by two lengths.

Apprentices' Match, in one heat, for a Coat, Badge, and Freedom, presented by Evan Morris, Esq.  
George Pocock .. .. (Light Blue) 1  
C. J. Campbell .. .. (Purple) 2

Three others started. It was a very well contested race, and the young men deserved much credit for their rowing. Won by three lengths.

##### Watermen Scullers' Match.

Final Heat.  
W. Pocock .. .. (Light Blue) 1  
Cooke .. .. (Red) 2

##### Won by half a length.

##### Final Heat for Watermen's Prize Boat Match.

Doyle and Prince .. .. (Green) 1  
Williams and Collier .. .. (Black) 2

##### Won by a length only.

##### SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY.

Many heavy engagements depended upon the issue of this day's races:—There were no less than twelve upon the list, and of the number eight were first-rate.

Upon a moderate calculation there were, at least, 50,000 persons present. The Bishop of London had given permission for respectable persons to enter his extensive grounds on the Middlesex side of Putney-bridge. The towing path on the Surrey shore, along the course, a mile and a half at least in distance, was almost impassable, whilst the Thames was covered with pleasure-boats filled with company, who partook of the gratification incident to this great national pastime.

The *Maria Wood* state barge was moored a few yards below the Regatta Committee boats; and, at three o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriff and civic authorities, took his seat on board of her. Shortly afterwards his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite arrived, and were entertained on board the state barge. The Regatta Committee waited upon him with the magnificent prizes for the various victors, and his Highness expressed his admiration of them. After witnessing the three first races, he left in the Lord Mayor's state barge, to join the party given by the Duke of Northumberland at St. John's House. He appeared much pleased with the racing, and was received throughout the aquatic course with loud cheers.

Amateur Scullers' Match for the Silver Challenge Cup and Silver Wherry—the latter presented by Messrs. Makepeace and Watford.

First Heat.  
Barton, Cambridge University .. .. (Pink) 1  
Russell, Cambridge University Rooms .. .. (Light Blue) 2

Second Heat.  
G. Peacock, Ariel Club .. .. (Green) 1  
T. H. Fellows, Leander Club .. .. (Red) 2

Landsmen's Four Oar Match for various Money Prizes.  
Lambeth Crew .. .. (Green) 1  
Hammersmith Crew .. .. (Pink) 2

A splendid race, won by a quarter of a length.

Second Heat.  
Wandsworth Crew .. .. (Yellow) 1  
Chelsea Crew .. .. (Purple) 2

Watermen's Pair Oar Match for 80 guineas.

First Heat.  
John Doubledee, Lambeth .. .. (Black) 1  
Kipping, Hungerford .. .. (Light Blue) 2  
Charles Campbell, Westminster-bridge .. .. (Light Blue) 2  
Kelly, Fulham .. .. (Stripe) 3  
Perry, Lambeth .. .. (Stripe) 3  
Braithwaite, Hungerford .. .. (Stripe) 3

Amateur Scullers' Match.

Final Heat.  
Barton, Cambridge University .. .. (Pink) 1  
G. Peacock, Ariel Club .. .. (Green) 2

Watermen's Pair-oared Race for 80 guineas.

Second Heat.  
R. Coombes, Millbank .. .. (Red) 1  
T. Coombes, ditto .. .. (Red) 1  
R. Doubledee, Lambeth .. .. (Green) 2  
T. Goodrum, Millbank .. .. (Green) 2

Strangers' Prize of 50 sovs, open to all the world. Four-oared boats.

Oxford Watermen .. .. (Purple) 1  
Bristol Crew .. .. (Red) 2

Champion Scullers' Match, £25. Open to all the world.

Robert Newell, Horselydown .. .. (Red) 1  
W. Pocock, Lambeth .. .. (Light Blue) 2

For an instant, only, they were together: although the greatest artists of the day, they made a very hollow race. Newell, who defeated Clasper, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, last week, went away with the lead, and did as he pleased with them throughout. Pocock, who took the second place at starting, and kept it throughout, played much such another game with Phelps, who really rowed very hard throughout.

The Grand Challenge Cup, for eight-oared boats.

The Thames Club, London .. .. 1  
R. J. Walmesley, stroke .. .. 4  
7. Strutton .. .. 3  
6. Playford .. .. 2  
5. Robinson .. .. 1

Walmesley, steerer.

Eton and Westminster (Oxford) .. .. 2  
W. H. Milman, stroke .. .. 4  
7. W. A. Heygate .. .. 3  
6. W. Winter .. .. 2  
5. J. W. Conant .. .. 1

Mr. Haggard, coxswain.

Landsmen's Final Heat.

Lambeth .. .. (Green) 1  
Wandsworth .. .. (Yellow) 2

Watermen's Pair-oar Match.

Final Heat.  
R. and T. Coombes .. .. (Red) 1  
R. Doubledee and Goodrum .. .. (Green) 2

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

This great aquatic meeting was brought to a close on Wednesday. The sport which had been selected for the finishing day consisted of the great four-oared races, with a "scratch" eight for a *finale*.

The sport commenced at half-past four o'clock, with

The Champion Four-oar Race, for 100 guineas. Open to all the world.

First Heat.  
The Fishermen's Crew, Lambeth .. .. (Green) 1  
J. Grant .. .. E. Miney  
W. Hosier .. .. R. Hearne

J. Lewis, coxswain.

The Chelsea Crew .. .. (Purple) 2  
G. Sheppard .. .. J. Hammock  
T. Holmes .. .. T. Chetells

C. Bicker, coxswain.

Second Heat.

The Unity .. .. (Red) 1  
R. Coombes, Millbank (stroke) .. .. R. Newell, Horselydown  
W. Pocock, Lambeth .. .. John Phelps, Fulham

D. Coombes, Millbank, coxswain.

The Old Fox .. .. (Light Blue) 2  
R. Doubledee, Lambeth .. .. C. Campbell, Westminster-bridge  
J. Doubledee, Lambeth .. .. J. Leach, Lambeth

G. Campbell, Westminster-bridge.

Amateur Four-Oars Match for the Silver Challenge Cup.

First Heat.  
Oxford University Boat Club .. .. 1  
Mr. Stapleton .. .. Mr. Wilson  
Mr. Conant .. .. Mr. Milman

Hazzard, steerer.

The Ariel Club (green) .. .. 2  
Mr. Peacock (stroke) .. .. 2  
3. Mr. Dodd .. .. 1

C. Rowland, coxswain.

Second Heat.

First Trinity Boat Club .. .. 1  
Mr. Vincent .. .. Mr. Woolstenholme  
Mr. F. George .. .. Mr. Cloves

Holland, steerer.

The Thetis Club .. .. 2  
Mr. Harrison .. .. Mr. Farrell  
Mr. Robinson .. .. Mr. Soames

steerer.

The Tradesmen's Challenge Plate Match.

Lambeth Aquatic Club .. .. (Red) 1  
Sceptre Club .. .. (Light Blue) 2

Champion Four-Oars Match.

Final Heat.  
Unity .. .. (Red) 1  
Old Fox .. .. (Light Blue) 2

Amateur Four-Oars.

Final Heat.  
First Trinity, Cambridge .. .. 1  
Oxford University Boat Club .. .. 2

Won by two lengths.

A "scratch" match with eight-oar boats wound up the sport. The winning crew were Messrs. Sheppard, Haydes, Hind, Boglehoe, Lambert, Hawk, Jay, Turner, and Penfold (coxswain). The prizes for the crew were silver medals.

After forming a procession, the prizes were presented at French's stand on the cricket ground.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A tolerably full room, and all the staple events of the season in betting, but on so small a scale that we need only submit the customary list of market prices.

LIVERPOOL CUP.  
5 to 1 agst Mendicant (t) 15 to 1 agst Cranebrook 18 to 1 agst Intrepid (t)  
8 to 1 — My Mary (t) 15 to 1 — Satyr 18 to 1 — Robin Burns (t)  
12 to 1 — Yardley (t) 15 to 1 — As-you-like-it

GOODWOOD STAKES.  
15 to 1 agst The Hero (t) 25 to 1 agst Petitioner 33 to 1 agst Red Rover  
20 to 1 — Jack Cade 30 to 1 — Giantess 35 to 1 — Pic-Nic  
20 to 1 — Jenny Wren 30 to 1 — Jonathan Wild (t) 40 to 1 — Brother to Sir  
25 to 1 — Plenitude 30 to 1 — Jonathan Wild (t) Henry (t)

ST. LEGER.  
6 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes 8 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)  
7 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First (t) 21 to 1 — Fancy Boy

DERBY.  
6 to 1 agst Kent's lot (bar 30 to 1 agst Van Tromp 40 to 1 agst Old Port  
Mr. Gratwicke's) (t) 40 to 1 — Red Hart (t) 45 to 1 — Marpessa (t)  
30 to 1 — Sister to Cobweb (t) 40 to 1 — King of Naples (t) 50 to 1 — Crozier (t)

THURSDAY.—We again have a list to present that almost rivals the railway column from Capetown, whether we look at its length or the transactions upon which it is founded. Many were named "but few were backed;" we need not therefore do more than submit the general averages up to the close of the betting.

JULY STAKES.  
5 to 1 agst Marmora colt (t) 6 to 1 agst Co-sack (t)  
5 to 1 — Galata filly (t) 10 to 1 — Eldon (t)

LIVERPOOL CUP.  
5 to 1 agst Mendicant (t) 11 to 1 agst Satyr (t) 13 to 1 agst Highwayman  
10 to 1 — My Mary (t) 11 to 1 — The Conjuror 20 to 1 — Intrepid  
10 to 1 — My Mary (t) 20 to 1 — Rowena

GOODWOOD STAKES.  
11 to 1 agst The Hero (t) 25 to 1 agst Giantess (t) 30 to 1 agst Footstool (t)  
15 to 1 — Camera Obscura 25 to 1 — Orion (t) 33 to 1 — Clumsy (t)  
20 to 1 — Jenny Wren 25 to 1 — Jonathan Wild (t) 35 to 1 — Bold Archer (t)  
25 to 1 — Plenitude 25 to 1 — Glossy 40 to 1 — Bro. to Sir Henry  
25 to 1 — Petitioner 25 to 1 — Maynooth 40 to 1 — Bro. to Sir Henry

ST. LEGER.  
6 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes 8 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First (t)  
7 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First (t) 21 to 1 — Fancy Boy

DERBY.  
40 to 1 agst Old Port (t) 50 to 1 agst The Reiver (t) 50 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)  
45 to 1 — Red Hart (t) 50 to 1 — Gabrier (t) 50 to 1 — Epirote (t)

#### OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JULY.

THE COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND. BY G. A. A'BECKETT. NO. I.

[We quote a few passages from this new work, evincing the author's nice perception of the ludicrous.]

Considering it unprofitable to dwell on those points, about which all writers are at loggerheads, we come at once to that upon which they are all agreed, which is, that the first inhabitants were a tribe of Celts from the Continent; that, in fact, the earliest Englishmen were all Frenchmen; and that, however bitter and galling the fact may be, it is to Gaul that we owe our origin. We ought, perhaps, to mention that Caesar thinks our sea-peoples were peopled by Belgic invaders, from Brussels, thus causing a sprinkling of Brussels sprouts among the native productions of England.

The name of our country—Britannia—has also been the subject of ingenious speculation among the antiquarians. To sum up all their conjectures into one of our own, we think they have succeeded in dissolving the word Britannia into Brit, or Brick, and tan, which would seem to imply that the natives always behaved like bricks in tanning their enemies. The suggestion that the syllable tan, means tin, and that Britannia is synonymous with tin land, appears to be rather a modern notion, for it is only in later ages that tin land has become emphatically the land of tin, or the country for making money. The first inhabitants of the island lived by pasture, and not by trade. They as yet knew nothing of the till, but supported themselves by tillage. . . . Caesar, who might have been so called from his readiness to seize upon every thing, now turned his eyes, and directed his arms upon Britain. According to some he was tempted by the expectation of finding pearls, which he hoped to get out of the oysters, and he therefore broke in upon the natives with considerable energy. Whatever may have been Caesar's motives, the fact is pretty well ascertained, that at about ten o'clock one fine morning in August—some say a quarter past—he reached the British coast with 12,000 infantry, packed in eighty vessels. He had left behind him the whole of his cavalry—the Roman horse-marines—who were detained by contrary winds on the other side of the sea, and though anxious to be in communication with their leader, they never could get into the right channel. At about three in the afternoon, Caesar having taken an early dinner, began to disembark his forces at a spot called to this day the Sandwich Flats, from the people having been such flats as to allow the enemy to effect a landing. While the Roman soldiers were standing shilly-shallying at the side of their vessels, a standard-bearer of the tenth legion, or, as we should call him, an ensign in the tenth, jumped into the water, which was nearly up to his knees, and addressing a claptrap to his comrades as he stood in the sea, completely turned the tide in Caesar's favour. After a severe shindy on the shingles, the Britons withdrew, leaving the Romans masters of the beach, where Caesar erected a marquee for the accommodation of his cohorts. . . . The general who cemented the power of Rome—or, to speak figuratively, introduced the Roman cement among the Bricks or Britons—was Julius Agricola, the father-in-law of Tacitus, the historian, who has lost no opportunity of puffing most outrageously his undoubtedly meritorious relative. . . . After the usual amount of slaughter, one Wiglaf mounted the throne, which was in a fearfully rickety condition. So unstable was this undesirable piece of Saxon upholstery that Wiglaf had no sooner sat down upon it than it gave way with a tremendous crash, and fell into the hands of Egbert, who was always ready to seize the remaining stock of royalty that happened to be left to an unfortunate sovereign on the eve of an alarming sacrifice. . . . Alfred's practice of telling the time by burning candles was ingenious, but could not have been always convenient. It must have been very awkward when a thief got into one of the candles, thus exposing time to another thief besides procrastination. After Alfred's invention of the lantern, it might have been worn as a watch, in the same manner as the modern policeman wears the bull's-eye. . . . Edward, who acquired the name of the Martyr, was accordingly crowned at Kingston, where coronations formerly came off; but he did not long survive, for hunting one day near Corfe Castle, he made a morning call on his mother-in-law, Elfrida, and requested that a drop of something to drink might be brought to him. As Elfrida was offering him the ale in front, her porter dropped upon him in the back, and inflicted a stab which caused him to set spurs to his horse; but falling off from loss of blood, he was drawn—a lifeless bier—for a considerable distance.

#### VILLAGE LIFE.

In the human bee-hive, there was not a quieter cell than Holmesdale; and, were its "short and simple annals" subjected to the most stringent examination, not an event would be discovered in its secret history, save such ordinary ones as are incident to humble life. Never had the lords of the manor been implicated in high treason, nor had they expressed even a wish to interrupt the Protestant Succession. No plot to take the Tower first, and afterwards rob the Exchequer, could be traced to the "Chequers;" and, whilst the stocks rose and fell, Doctor Faunce sate quietly in his sanctum; and none accused him of being accessory to the ups and downs in public securities. In that pleasant farce called "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," an old gentleman remarks that "they did nothing but die at Tadcaster." Now, in Holmesdale, they properly considered that there were other passages in life more agreeable than the last one; and much love was made, and a little marriage followed. Nor was the village without its gossip and its scandal. If Emma Smith exhibited at church that Sunday a *mousseline de laine*, and the next one a new *Unstable*, Julia Thornhill wondered where the money came from to buy these envied articles? If Julia Thornhill was found whispering with Corporal O'Tool, when the said Julia should have been in bed, why Emma Smith "would say nothing, but she could guess pretty well what these whisperings would end in."—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

#### MISS HELEN FAUCIT.

Miss Helen Faucit's impersonations are nature itself; but they are nature as it appears to the poet's eye—nature in its finest and most beautiful aspect. She possesses in an eminent degree the physical requisites for her art—a person graceful and dignified, a voice supremely fascinating in its "most silver flow," yet equal to the expression of the most commanding passion—a face gifted peculiarly with that "best part of beauty, which a picture cannot express—no, nor the first sight of the life,"—a face, wonderful indeed, in the magic and variety of its expression. Along with these she possesses a complete command of all the resources which intelligence gathers from experience, and an obvious familiarity with the treasures of art, which has strengthened and exalted strong natural perceptions of the graceful and beautiful in form and motion. But greater than all these is the spirit by which they are vivified and swayed; the lofty impulses, the commanding powers of thought and feeling, the inspired energy, the pure taste, the exquisite ladyhood of nature which are conspicuous in all Miss Faucit's personations. It is such visions as she presents that bless the dreams of poets; and happy are we, who, in this dull mechanical time, have seen with our waking eyes a reality fair as imagination may picture.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

#### HOPE AND HEAVEN.—BY THE REV. J. FITZGERALD.

When Care its shadow throws  
O'er life's dull evening, dark'ning all the past,  
Hast thou, my soul! no balsam for thy woes?  
In Heav'n thou hast.

When o'er the heart of woe,  
The chilly breezes of despair have swept,  
Say, what relieves the bosom's stormy flow?  
'Tis when thou'st wept.

Yet 'mid the gloom that lowers  
O'er the dark dream of life's eventful even,  
A light still lingers in yon cloudy bowers;  
That hope's in Heaven.

When friends and kindred fall,  
Like fluttering leaves upon th' autumnal blast,  
Hast thou no hope 'mid Nature's funeral?  
In Heaven thou hast.

*Dolman's Magazine.*

#### STREETS OF LONDON.

Mr. Mackinnon (in his "History of Civilization") dwells with satisfaction on the improved aspect of the public streets. The picture is pleasing. If a second Gay were to give us a second Trivia, he would be obliged to find new actors and new accidents. Mr. Duncombe incurs no peril of being rolled down Holborn-hill in his way to a *soirée* at the Freemasons' Hall; and Mr. Rogers apprehends the onset of no Mohawk, emerging in all the fierceness of impunity, from the alleys of Pall Mall. But think of the thousands who pine and starve in the very shade of our palaces! Think of the destitute families who toil out the fire of life and hope for their miserable wages of water and bread! Think of the darker industry in evil, of the thousands and tens of thousands, who, in our magnificent thoroughfares and squalid recesses, by night and day ply their sad variety of trade, in plunder and guilt; picking pockets or bartering souls! Alas! is this civilisation? Wonderful changes are still in store; the wheel is going round. The darkness will follow the light; and the evening and the morning will make the day. It is not to be expected that England will escape the vicissitudes of Athens, of Rome, or of Venice. The subterranean fire glows in the deep laboratory of Time. The promise of a fine noon must not deceive us into luxury and indolence. Lisbon had rejoiced in sunshine when the earthquake overwhelmed her. England, with all her beauty of civilisation, may disappear from the eye by a catastrophe not less tremendous, though accomplished by a different operation. Other kingdoms, not less splendid, have been visited by the Divine judgments when they despised the Divine laws; and may even now be seen, by those who look back into the mist and gloom of remote ages, involved in flame and sinking in thunder.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

#### THE JESUITS.

The following remarkable and prophetic words were uttered by George de Brunsvel, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1558, respecting the order of the Jesuits:—"There is a fraternity which has lately sprung up, under the name of Jesuits, which will seduce many; the members of which, living, for the most part, like the Scribes and Pharisees, will attempt the abolition of all truth. They will succeed; for these people assume a variety of shapes: with Pagans they will be Pagans; with Atheists, Atheists; with Jews, they will be Jews; with Reformers, Reformers;—and all this, for the purpose of learning your intentions, designs, hearts, and inclinations; and so making you like the fool who said in his heart, there is no God. These people are spread over the whole earth; they will be admitted into the counsels of princes, who, however, will not be therefore the more wise; such influence will they gain over them, that, unconsciously, their hearts and most hidden secrets will be revealed. This will happen because they have abandoned the law of God and his gospel, by their neglect of them and their connivance at the sins of princes; nevertheless, God, in the end, for the vindication of his laws, will promptly destroy that society, even by the hands of those who have most supported it and made use of it, so that in the end it will become odious to all nations." They will be in a worse condition than the Jews, they will have no fixed place on the earth, and a Jew will be more favoured than a Jesuit



MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The season terminated on Monday last with the Eighth Concert, and a more glorious programme was never executed. It opened with one of Haydn's finest Symphonies, the No. 8 in E flat. This was superbly performed: the observance of the light and shade was most remarkable. Blagrove had the violin variation, and gained great applause by his rich tone and high finish—a disposition was, indeed, manifested to enquire the movement. Pischek then sang the opening air of "Faust," in Spohr's opera of that name—"Liebe est;" omitting, however, the clever recitative. He was rapturously encored, his voice being in excellent order, and his *falsetto* most exquisite. Madame Ployel was next in rotation, and was well received both by band and audience. She did not create any very great sensation in the introduction; and it is curious that there was similar apathy when she played it at the Bonn Beethoven Festival, in August last: but when she came to the March in Weber's "Concert-Stück"—for that was the piece—she at once enlisted the sympathies of her hearers; and from that to the end, it was, to borrow Mr. Bunn's saying, "a blaze of triumph." Greater excitement has been rarely witnessed; and she received the unusual honour of an encore in a full concerto. She repeated the last movement, taking it at an unexampled pace, and yet never losing sight of distinctness in the passage-playing. No description can do justice to her style of rendering this "Concert-Stück." To appreciate it fully, she must be seen, with her digital velocity and marvellous energy—tempered, however, with the most delicate and *volant* touch. The orchestra appeared to be as much in raptures as the company; and all cheered lustily. Mendelssohn's fairy-like and picturesque overture, "A Midsummer's Night's Dream," concluded the first part; and, although objection was taken to the speed, it was our impression that it was never rendered so finely before, not even under the composer's own *baton*. The inner parts stood out superbly; and the fluttering and flitting of the fairies, with the "roaring" of *Bottom*, were as palpable in the mind's eye as if before us with scenic illusion.

The G Minor Symphony opened the second part. This was the work that at the first hearing, in 1814, provoked the hilarity of an English band, as "wild, discordant, and incomprehensible." We have arrived at more enlightened times, when the Mass in D and the Posthumous Quartets are now comprehended. The opening Allegro, in which the subjects are so curiously distributed amongst the instruments, was carefully rendered. The delicious Andante—one of the most pathetic movements ever penned—was given with impassioned feeling, the *violoncelli* sustaining the prominent *motif* magnificently. In the grotesque Scherzo, Costa retarded the time of the trio, and an increased effect was given to the fugue for the basses. The stately finale—certainly, for colossal grandeur and gorgeous imagery, without a rival—went off most astoundingly, and quite electrified the audience. Amongst the connoisseurs it was universally admitted that the G Minor was never interpreted with more zeal, energy, and precision. After Miss Birch and Pischek had sung the touching duo from Faer's "Agnese"—the opera founded on Mrs. Ogle's tale of "Father and Daughter," in which Ambrogetti, and, subsequently, Tamburini so distinguished themselves—Sivori played the only Violin Concerto that has been composed by Mendelssohn. It is in three movements, the first being, perhaps, a little too long, and over-scored. There is a clever cadence, not at the close, but in the middle of the Allegro. The Andante is a melodious piece of writing, in which Sivori's *cantabile* expression told well. The finale is a light sparkling theme of the bolero kind, and was admirably hit off by this eminent executant, who was deservedly applauded for his exertions. Miss Birch appeared after this Concerto, to sing Spohr's scena from "Faust," "Si lo sento," which was energetically given; and the scheme closed with Weber's "Der Freyschütz;" the audience stopping to hear this noble overture, and to bestow three cheers on Costa, the Conductor, who has gained such glory for himself and for the Society during the eight concerts of the season.

On retiring to the Director's Room, Mr. Anderson, the Hon. Treasurer, in their name, addressed the gifted Composer: and, after expressing the warmest acknowledgments on the part of the Society for his services, handed over to Mr. Costa, amidst the loudest cheers of the whole band, a handsome salver, with the annexed inscription:—

Presented to Michael Costa, Esq., by the Philharmonic Society of London, to mark their estimation of his zeal and exertions, during the Society's Concerts in 1846.

Mr. Costa, in returning thanks, declared that he had only performed his duty after the signal honour of being appointed Conductor of a society which had achieved so much for art and artists. He should look upon the testimonial as one of the most flattering incidents in his professional career. He begged to thank the orchestra most sincerely for their support—without the aid of good troops, no commander could be successful, and he had every reason to be satisfied with the reception he had met with at their hands. With such talents he claimed no merit beyond that of enthusiasm for the effective execution of the works of the best masters. Mr. Costa was much applauded at the close of this address, and his health was then drunk with three times three, and one cheer more. Thus has terminated one of the most glorious seasons in the annals of the society. The career of Costa has proved beyond a doubt that he is one of the greatest conductors—if not the greatest in the world. When he was first nominated, it was argued that, although he had created the opera orchestra, and rendered it, by his great abilities, unrivalled in Europe, he would be incapable of directing classical music. Our readers are aware that we took the opposite view. We contended that, if Costa could give such a colouring to the flimsy productions of the modern Italian school, he must succeed with the inspirations of the mighty masters in a greater degree. In short, we reduced it to a rule of three question:—If Costa can effect so much with bad music, what must be accomplished with good music? The very first concert established our case. He has, by the force of genius, beaten down all opposition, and it has been acknowledged by all the factions in London—for music, unfortunately, is split into factions—that the great symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Cherubini, Mendelssohn, Onslow, &c., have never been so superbly rendered as under Costa's direction. Another enormous advantage gained by the society and art, which is so intimately wound up in its prosperity, is that the vocal music has been accompanied to perfection. As to the concerto players, they have been in the seventh heaven, as, this season, the Conductor established that a real piano was to be obtained from an English band. Individually, we rejoice heartily at Costa's signal triumph, because one of our most favoured and beloved theories that our instrumentalists were the first in the world, if properly conducted, has been gloriously established.

It is now no longer an indiscretion, perhaps, to announce a very interesting fact, which redounds in the highest degree to the honour and musical intelligence of Prince Albert. It was acting on the advice and recommendation of the Prince Consort, that Mr. Costa accepted the post of Philharmonic Conductor. A special debt of gratitude is, therefore, due to his Royal Highness from every true amateur and independent artist, for his tact and knowledge in appreciating so accurately the great qualities of the Neapolitan musician, who, having been naturalised, and so long a resident in this country, will not think it is, to be hoped, of accepting the tempting offers now made to him from the Continent. Mr. Costa has raised two orchestras here to the highest pinnacle of fame, and neither the public nor the profession can afford to lose him.

CONCERTS.

MADAME DE DIETZ AND MDLLE. BOCHKOLTZ.—Mdlle. De Dietz is *pianiste* to the Queen of the French and the Queen of Bavaria; and Mdlle. Bochkoltz is a clever vocalist, who condescended to give one of those guinea ticket *matinées*, at the residence of a private person, which, attended with little expense, and having a good connection, realises, perhaps, more for the *bénéficiaires* than high-sounding concerts. This affair took place on Monday morning, at the residence of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., 4, Hyde Park-place, and was fashionably attended. Madame De Dietz played with much ability in Hummel's Pianoforte Septuor, aided by Sainton, Willy, Ehrmann, Jarrett, &c. Mdlle. Bochkoltz afforded evidence of her artistic qualities as a singer. Mdlle. Goldberg, Herr Pischek, Herr Goldberg, Madame Hennelle, and Signor Felice Planque, were the other vocalists. Mr. Talex and Mr. Willy, jun., were the accompanists; and one great merit in the programme was its brevity.

MADAME D'ECHEZIAL.—This lady is *harpiste* to the Empress of Russia and the Queen of Bavaria. She gave a *Matinée Musicale* on Monday, at 76, Harley-street, assisted by Signor Emeliani as violinist, and Herr Drechsler as violoncellist. Benedict and Mühlensfeld officiated as accompanists; and the vocalists were Mdlle. Vera, Mdlle. de Rupplin, Mdlle. Stoepel, Mdlle. Lang, Signori Marras and Ciabetta. The scheme was of the usual quality, and calls for no remark, except to notice the mass of musical melodies which rush into this country every season, to the exclusion of our own clever singers.

MISS MACRONE.—This promising composer's songs, for Miss Bassano, Hoelzel, and Pischek, have been universally praised in the notices of her Morning Concert by our contemporaries; and we are happy to join in the general eulogium. She has abilities as a *pianiste*, but scarcely sufficient to justify a public performance. A M.S. Dietz, by Brinsley Richards, "Now Moonlight Gems the Silvery Sea," sung by Miss Bassano and Mr. Bodda, was well received by the numerous auditory.

MADAME OURY.—This accomplished *pianiste* gave a very agreeable *Matinée Musicale* on Tuesday, at the residence of T. Fitzherbert, Esq., 23, Hanover-square. She performed Beethoven's Trio in C Minor, with Sivori (violin), and Casella (violoncello); Prudent's Don Pasquale Fantasia, Liszt's Hungarian Melodies, and a piece by Weber. Here was music of every school, but Madame Oury is great in all she undertakes. Her executive skill is of the first order, and she combines excellent taste, great intelligence, and impassioned feeling, with her mechanical gifts. Her playing has been for some years the admiration of the chief musical towns of Germany, France, Russia, &c. The vocalists were Madame Carastri Allan, Mdlle. Thillon, Mdlle. Mortier de Fontaine, Signor Marras, and Herr Pischek. Benedict and Jules de Gimes were the accompanists, and Godefroid and Casella played harp and violoncello pieces. There was a fashionable attendance.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—At the Seventh Meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Madame Ployel distinguished herself in the classical school by a fine performance of Beethoven's Sonata in F, for piano and violin, with variations. The sonata was encored, and the whole sonata much applauded. Haydn's Quartet in C, No. 77, with the celebrated national air "God save the Emperor" was played by Viareggini, Deloffre, Hill and Rousselot, and the scene wound up with Beethoven's masterly Quintet in C, executed by the same artists, with the addition of a National second tenor. The Duke of Cambridge and a numerous assemblage of rank and fashion were present. The illustration of our last number is thus noticed in Mr. Ellis's interesting *Record*:—"The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last, contains a well executed sketch of the artist, who, commenced at our sixth meeting (Viareggini, Deloffre, Hill, and Platte) with a short account of the origin and objects of this Society."

THE DISTIN FAMILY.—These untroubled performers on the Sax Horn, gave a Concert on Tuesday night at Sadler's Wells Theatre, which was well received. Mr. Distin was encored in the Trumpet fantasia in the "Soldier's Luck," a marvellous exhibition of skill. His execution, with his four sons, of the quartet

on themes from "Lucia" was another exquisite specimen of their talents. Pischek was rapturously encored in his popular songs; and Miss Bassano, Miss Hawes, and Mr. John Farry were similarly complimented. Mr. Kialmark was the accompanist; and, in addition to the artists already mentioned, there were Mdlle. Hennelle, the Misses Williams, Miss Messent, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss Reviere, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Macfarren; Messrs. Knig, Weiss, Calkin, Bodda, and Mr. F. Smith, as vocalists; and as solo players, Mr. F. Chatterton, Harp; M. Lavigne, Oboe; Mr. Pratten, Flute; Miss K. Loder, Pianiste, and Mr. Sedgwick, Concertina.

MDLLE. JUDINE.—This *pianiste* is a young and promising pupil of Moscheles. She gave an Evening Concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Room, which was crowded to excess. Mdlle. Judine had a full orchestra, with Willy as first violin, and Moscheles as conductor. She performed Beethoven's Concerto in E flat, with Sivori; the Sonata in F, for piano and violin, by the same composer, with Moscheles; Thalberg's Duo on "Norma" themes, for two pianofortes; and a M.S. Fantasia, on themes from Verdi's "Lombardi" and Donizetti's "Pasquale," composed by Moscheles. Mdlle. Judine has great executive facility; what she has to acquire is colouring and a good touch. Kellerman (the violoncellist) M. Godefroid (the harpist), and Sivori, played pieces. The vocalists were Mdlle. Caradori Allan, Mdlle. Hennelle, Mrs. Macfarren, Miss Hawes, Mdlle. Goldberg, Mdlle. Thillon, Mdlle. Knispel, Mr. Bodda, Signori Marras and Alfredi, Herrn Hoelzel and Pischek, and John Farry. The programme was judiciously made up from all schools.

MADAME DE LOZANO AND DON J. DE CIEBRA.—These Spanish artists coalesced in a Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the patronage of the Earl of Clarendon, so long our able Minister at Madrid. Madame de Lozano has a fine voice, of extensive compass and a dramatic style. She sang Mariani's "Stanza di pili," which was written for Grisi, and is introduced in Rossini's "Otello," with much ability, and her Spanish ballads were full of vivacity. The two Ciebras played on their guitars with marvellous skill, warning the hearts of the Iberian dames who filled the room. There was Rossini's overture to "William Tell," arranged for sixteen players on eight pianos, but it went badly. Even if the piece had been properly rehearsed, the effect could only be a *charivari*, just like the squadron of guitars at the close of the concert. The vocalists were Mdlle. de Rupplin, Madame Mortier de Fontaine; Mr. Handel Gear. Mr. Ribas played a solo on the flute, and Mr. Silberberg a violin solo. Piottl was the accompanist.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—At the Third Concert of the second series, on Wednesday, the scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet, No. 6, of Op. 50; Onslow's Quartet, Op. 32; Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 127; and Onslow's Quartet, Op. 25. The executants were Sainton and Blagrove (first and second violins alternately), Tolbeque and Hill (tenors), Lucas (violoncello), and Howell (double bass). The playing was, of course, excellent; but Lucas's execution of the second movement of Op. 25, by Onslow, which is obligato for the violoncello, was particularly conspicuous. The last meeting takes place on Wednesday.

MR. PARISH ALVARS.—This celebrated harp-player and composer gave a Morning Concert at the Hanover-square Room, on Thursday, for the principal purpose of having his first Grand Symphony played in this country. A full orchestra, chiefly selected from the Philharmonic band, conducted by Costa, was engaged. The work opens with a movement Largo, leading to an Allegro of great breadth and vigour; an Andante follows, with a charming subject, sustained by the violoncelli. The Scherzo is remarkable for its quaintness and its elegant treatment. The Finale is grand and imposing. The Symphony was immensely applauded by the *connoisseurs*, who seemed quite struck with the superb writing and its startling effects. It is symmetrical in construction, and the amplification of the themes admirably carried out. Madame Dulcken executed Mr. Alvares's Pianoforte Concerto (which was played at the Seventh Philharmonic Concert), with great brilliancy. She has improved vastly in her reading of this fine composition; and the last movement came out with twice the force. Mr. Alvares performed the Andante and Rondo of his Harp Concerto in E flat, his Fantasia on themes from the "Montecchi," and a charming Serenade and Studio. He displayed all his unrivalled executive resources. The vocalists were Madame Hennelle, Herr Pischek, and Signor Marras.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The past season is highly creditable to the lessee's management. Mr. Bunn has brought out four original operas—"The Fairy Oak," by Mr. Forbes; "Maritana," by Mr. Wallace; "Don Quixote," by Mr. Macfarren; and "The Crusaders," by Benedict. He has also produced two English versions of foreign operas—namely, Auber's "Crown Jewels" and Flotow's "Stradella." Three ballets, written for the theatre, have been represented—"The Marble Maiden," by Albert and M. St. Georges, the music by R. Adam; and "The Island Nymph" and "Imelda," two ballets by Barrez. Of Continental ballets there were two importations—"The Devil to Pay" and "Paquita." The principal dancers who appeared during the season were Adèle Damlâtre, Flora Fabbri, Mdlle. Sall, Mdlle. Potier, Mdlle. Guerinot, Madame Giubille, Mdlle. Louise, Mdlle. Adèle, Mdlle. Maria, Madame Petit Stephan, and Carlotta Grisi; M. Albert, M. Silvain, M. Mathis, M. Desplaces, the Viennese children, M. Barrez, Mdlle. Neordot, &c. The vocalists were Madame Thillon, Miss Homer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole; Messrs. Harrison, Allen, King, Weiss, Borran, Phillips, Stretton, Burdini, &c. There was one spectacle of the "Princess Changed into a Deer," which was only represented one night. The pantomime of "Harlequin Gulliver," with the Risleys, proved highly attractive. The season was very fluctuating. "Maritana" and "The Devil to Pay" were the best hits, and the "Crusaders" stands next. "The Fairy Oak," "Don Quixote," "Stradella," and the "Crown Jewels" did nothing for the treasury; and the hot weather setting in, at the period of Carlotta Grisi's engagement, caused the theatre to be quite deserted. On the whole, Mr. Bunn has entitled himself to the thanks and confidence of the public, by his activity, spirit, and enterprise. The choral department has been much improved under Mr. Tully's direction. The orchestra, lacking a good Conductor, has not been so fortunate, and is susceptible of great improvement—although it must be borne in mind that, to obtain a good working band for opera and ballet, six nights in the week, is no easy matter. Additional players have been sometimes engaged during the first representations of new works, but have been subsequently withdrawn. We are glad to learn that there has been no loss on the season, and, but for the heat, a large profit would, no doubt, have been realised. Every amateur must desire the prosperity of Drury-Lane Theatre, as the only one for national operas we possess. Mr. Bunn had signed an engagement with Jenny Lind in Berlin, in 1845, but the Swedish Nightingale has refused to fulfil it, on the ground of being unable to acquire the English language. The lessee had also agreed with Donizetti for the composition of an opera expressly for Drury-Lane Theatre, but the imbecility of the composer was another disappointment to the Manager's expectations. His determination, however, to elevate the character of his lyrical establishment is equally entitled to the warmest eulogium.

THE BRUSSELS COMPANY.—A great sensation has been produced in the musical circles, by the announcement that the Belgian Company of operatic artists, who afforded such delight last season by their performances, will commence a series of twenty representations at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 15th instant, under the direction of M. Haussens. In addition to the talent of last year, M. Massol, the distinguished baritone of the *Académie Royale de Musique*, will appear. The notices last year, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of this unrivalled Company, will have prepared our readers for the great treat in store for them.

MONUMENT TO WEBER.—Sir George Smart and Mr. Benedict are collecting subscriptions in aid of the fund now raising in Germany, to erect a monument to Weber, at Dresden, the place of his birth, and where he is now buried. It is proposed to celebrate the inauguration of the Statue by a festival like that in honour of Beethoven, at Bonn. We agree with the *Morning Chronicle*, that a public performance of Weber's works ought to be given in this country, in aid of the Monument.

CRITICISMS ON BEETHOVEN.—Mr. W. Gardner, the Author of the "Music of Nature," has forwarded to us a copy of the interesting paper read by him before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, of the Inauguration of the Statue of Beethoven, at Bonn, which Mr. Gardner attended. We have to thank him for his honourable mention of our presence there, but he forgot to add that our August numbers were filled with interesting illustrations of that memorable celebrity, from sketches taken on the spot by our artists. In Mr. Gardner's lecture there is a curious passage pointing out the early notices of Beethoven's works, which were pronounced by a living critic to be "incomprehensible stuff." Mr. Gardner declares that it was twenty-seven years after he became acquainted with the genius of Beethoven, that any public notice was taken of his compositions.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.—Staudigl will arrive on the 10th of August, for this great meeting, and it is expected will also bring the Hlereford gathering. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is now quite ready, Mr. Bartholomew having completed the adaptation to English words. Staudigl will sing the music of the "Prophet."

DONIZETTI.—This great composer has been removed from the asylum near Paris, to Bergamo in Italy. His mind is utterly gone.

Herr Pischek left London yesterday for Germany.

THE LATE MR. HAYDN.

THE melancholy circumstances of the death of this eminent artist were amply detailed in our Journal of last week. Our present purpose is to place upon record the leading incidents of his life, which painfully exemplifies, in most of its phases, the poet's "fifful fever."

Benjamin Robert Haydn was descended from one of the most honourable and ancient families in the west of England—the Haydens of Cadhay and Woodbury, in Devonshire, who intermarried with the present Lord Paulet's ancestor, Sir Amynas Paulet.

His great-grandfather, Gideon Haydn, was killed whilst hunting; and, having died intestate, his affairs were left in a deranged state: the Cadhay property was thrown into Chancery, and the family became, comparatively speaking, a reduced one.

The subject of this memoir, born January 26, 1786, was the only son of Mr. B. R. Haydn, a well-established bookseller, of Plymouth, who married the second daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Copley, Vicar of Dodbroke, Devon; whose son, Sir Thomas Copley, late of Odessa, signalled himself at the siege of Ismail.

From an early age, Haydn evinced a strong passion for pictures and drawing, which were his constant amusement. At 10 years old, he was placed at Plymouth Grammar School, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Bidlake, who, being himself a man of genius, and possessing a great taste for painting, encouraged the youthful Haydn in his love of drawing; and, as a reward for diligence and attention to his studies, the reverend gentleman used to indulge his pupil by admitting him to his painting-room, where he was allowed to pass his half holidays.

At the age of 14, he was sent to the Plympton St. Mary School, under the Rev. W. Hayne, and here he completed his education, in the same Grammar School

in which Sir Joshua Reynolds acquired all the scholastic knowledge he ever received. On the ceiling of the school-room was a sketch drawn by Reynolds with a burnt cork; and it was young Haydn's delight to sit and contemplate this early production of the great master. Whilst at this school, he expressed a wish to join the medical profession; but the sight of an operation, performed at the Plymouth Hospital, at once deterred him, so shocked was he at the sufferings of the patient. When he left the Plympton School, after a stay there of about two years, he had not decided what profession he should pursue; and, whilst at home, in this unsettled state, his mind was never at rest, but he was constantly employed in drawing or painting, and reading hard. About this time, Reynolds's "Discourses" attracted his attention, and fixed his resolution on painting; and, as one step to acquiring eminence, he resolved to study anatomy.

With these aspirations, he left Plymouth for London on May 14, 1804; and entered his name as a student of the Royal Academy. With great forbearance, he resolved to draw and dissect for two years before he began to paint; and his skill and application were soon noticed. Prince Hoare introduced him to Fuseli. So hard did Haydn study at this period, that he sometimes did not leave his room for a fortnight; and his attendance was so close at the Royal Academy, that Fuseli once said to him, "Why, when do you dine?" Haydn's account of his introduction to Fuseli, is very characteristic: "Such was the horror connected with his name," says Haydn, "that I remember perfectly well the day before I was to go to him, a letter from my father concluded in these words: 'God speed you with the terrible Fuseli.' Awaking from a night of awful dreaming, the awful morning came. I took my sketch-book and drawings,—invoking the protection of my good genius to bring me back alive, and sallied forth to meet the enchanter in his den! After an abstracted walk of perpetual musing, on what I should say, how I should look, and what I should do, I found myself before his door in Berners-street—1805." Haydn was shown into his painting-room, full of Fuseli's hideous conceptions: he adds: "At last, while I was wondering what metamorphosis I was to undergo, the door slowly opened, and I saw a little hand come slowly round the edge of it, which did not look very gigantic, or belonging to a very powerful figure, and round came a little white-faced lion-headed man, dressed in an old flannel dressing-gown, tied by a rope, and the bottom of Mrs. Fuseli's workbasket on his head for a cap. I was perfectly amazed! there stood the designer of Satan in many an airy wheel plunging to the earth, and was this the painter himself?—certainly. Not such as I had imagined when enjoying his inventions. I did not know whether to laugh or cry, but at any rate I felt that I was his match if he attempted the supernatural! We quietly stared at each other, and Fuseli kindly understanding my astonishment and inexperience, asked in the mildest voice for my drawings. Here my evil genius took the lead, and instead of showing him my studies from the antique, which I had brought, and had meant to have shown him, I showed him my sketch-book I did not mean to show him, with a sketch I had made coming along, of a man pushing a sugar-cask into a grocer's shop. Fuseli seeing my fright, said, by way of encouragement, 'At least the fellow does his business with energy.' From that hour commenced a friendship which lasted till his death."

In 1807, when Haydn was in his twenty-first year, he sent his first work to the Royal Academy Exhibition—"Repose in Egypt;" or, as it stands in the Catalogue, "Joseph and Mary Resting with Our Saviour, after a Day's Journey on the Road to Egypt." This was purchased by Mr. Thomas Hope; and, we believe, to this day, is in the Collection at the Deepdene, in Surrey. Such was brilliant patronage for a beginning; and it stimulated the young painter to a much higher effort.

Thus we see, that Haydn left his father at almost the age of boyhood, came to London by himself, and pursued his plan of study, the result of his own conviction, without a master, (for he resisted the wishes of his father to put him under Ogle); persevered in spite of ridicule and sneers, and assertions of his insanity; and painted his first picture before he had studied the art two years.

In January, 1808, he began his "Dentatus;" but, whilst engaged on it, he was admitted to see the Elgin Marbles: the consequence was, that he rubbed out the whole of what he had painted, and recommenced on a new principle which he deduced from these admirable sculptures. He now worked with intense enthusiasm: to imbue his mind with the spirit of the Marbles, he drew from them for ten, twelve, and even fifteen hours at a time. The "Dentatus" was finished in the Spring of 1809. It was purchased by Lord Mulgrave, long before it was completed: this did not, however, operate as a *prestige* at the Royal Academy; for, the treatment which this work received from the Committee of 1809, led Mr. Haydn into antagonism with the Academicians for the remainder of his career. The loss of a good position for this single picture embittered the painter's after-life. "By vote," he tells us, "the picture was hung in the Great Room, in Mr. Fuseli's presence. The Committee promised Mr. Fuseli it should remain there. He went out of town; and, in the interval, they re-voted, took the picture down, and placed it where there was then no window. By this conduct, my prospects were blighted for the time; and, it was not till I sent the same picture, the year after, to the British Institution, where it was hung at the head of the room, and got the great prize, that I regained the confidence of Lord Mulgrave."

This was followed by worse treatment. "I then put down my name for an Associate," says Haydn, "and was refused; and, coming in contact with the Academicians, I perceived a fear of historical painting." The "Dentatus" was a commission; for Haydn, in his "Vindication of Sir Joshua Reynolds," communicated, under the signature of "A.," to the "Annals of the Fine Arts," in 1819, writes—"Haydn would have been ruined by them (the Academicians) in 1809, had not his picture been a previous commission, which saved him from the consequences of the unjust behaviour of the council of that year." The "Dentatus" merited all the distinction it received; it is most fully drawn, and the story is cleverly told: it was very correctly copied and engraved by William Harvey, a pupil of Bewick, and who, in 1817, became a pupil of Haydn, with a view of improving himself in drawing, and thus further qualifying himself for the profession of a designer on wood. (See "The History of Wood Engraving," ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, vol. iv., p. 357.) In this picture are heads of Wordsworth, Keats, and Hazlitt.

Haydn's hostility to the Academy now waxed fast and furious; and most manfully he maintained the contest in the *Examiner* newspaper, in the "Annals of the Fine Arts," and, indeed, wherever his complaints could reach the public. He cited the disputes of the Academy with Reynolds, Barry, Ople, and Wilkie, to prove that his case was not a rare one; and that, to use Reynolds's assertion, "there was a party in the Academy who had objects incompatible with the advance of the art."

With energies undaunted, Haydn now resolved to try his fortune unaided by the Academy. Some munificent patrons of Art rallied round him: Sir George Beaumont commissioned him to paint a subject from "Macbeth"—"a glory to his possessor and one of the greatest ornaments to his gallery," says a critic of the day: "so powerful in expression, and colour, and effect, so glorious in composition and energy, so great in all the great essentials of a picture, that it truly astonished us."

His next great picture was the "Judgment of Solomon," bought by Sir W. Elford and Mr. Fingcomb, for £700. While painting this work, Haydn entered into a controversy with the Elgin Marbles with Mr. Payne Knight, one of the Directors of the British Institution: this gave great offence; and, when the painter had been four months at work on the "Solomon," he was left without resources; but, by selling successively, his books, prints, and clothes, he was enabled to go on with his picture. At length, after a labour of two years, and by a closing exertion of painting six days, and nearly as many nights, the picture was completed, and exhibited in Spring Gardens, with great success. The Directors of the British Institution then showed their sense of Haydn's genius by a vote of 100 guineas, and all ill-feeling was forgotten. For this work, Haydn was presented with the freedom of the borough of Plymouth, says the vote, "as a testimony of respect for his extraordinary merit as an historical painter; and particularly for the production of his recent picture, 'the Judgment of Solomon,' a work of such superior excellence, as to reflect honour on his birthplace, distinction on his name, lustre on the art, and reputation on the country."

Miss Mitford addressed to the Painter the following Sonnet on this Picture:—

Tears in the eye, and on the lips a sigh!  
Haydn, the great, the beautiful, the bold,  
Thy Wisdom's King, thy Mercy's God unfold!  
There art and genius blend in union high,  
But this is of the soul. The majesty  
Of grief dwells here; grief cast in such a mould  
As Niobe's of yore. The tale is told  
All at a glance. "A childless mother I!"  
The tale is told, and who can e'er forget,  
That e'er has seen that visage of despair!  
With unaccustomed tears our cheeks are wet,  
Heavy our hearts with unaccustomed care,  
Upon our thoughts it presses like a debt,  
We close our eyes in vain; that face is there.

Mr. West, on seeing this picture, was affected to tears, at the figure of the pale, fainting mother.

After so much toil and suffering, some relaxation was necessary: accordingly, in the summer of 1814, Haydn visited Paris, in company with Wilkie. There he studied in the Louvre; and, after an absence of two months, commenced his great picture of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem;" but his progress was long retarded by ill health, and the weakness of his eyes; and for a time he was compelled to discontinue his labour, and remove from London.

At this period, may be mentioned his "Alexander Returning in Triumph after having Vanquished Ducephalus," purchased at 500 guineas, by the Earl of Egremont; and his "Venus and Adonis," bought for 200 guineas, by Lord de Tabley.

In 1816, Haydn returned to the controversy with Mr. Payne Knight, on the Elgin Marbles; the painter had the great authority of Canova on his side, and is considered to have demolished the theories of the *dilettante*. From the poet Goethe, too, Haydn received a gratifying testimony to his elucidation of these great works: this was on the receipt of drawings of the Theueses and the Fates, made at the British Museum, by Haydn's pupils, Messrs. C. Bewick and C. Landseer, for the poet. Writing to Haydn, he says:—

You must feel great satisfaction to have had in your power to bring your pupils acquainted with such excellent models, as those which your country of late has had the good fortune to acquire.  
Those of us at Weimar, who love and admire the arts, share your enthusiasm for the remains of the most glorious period, and hold ourselves indebted to you for having enabled us to participate to such a degree, in the enjoyment and contemplation of those works by means of such happy copies.  
I have the honour to be, &c.,  
W. GOETHE.

In the spring of 1819, considerable interest was excited in the metropolis by the Exhibition of a Series of Drawings, executed at the British Museum and the Gallery of the British Institution, by Mr. Haydn's pupils. The exhibitors were Bewick, Thomas and Charles Landseer, Webb, and Chatfield. We may here mention other distinguished pupils of Haydn.—Eastlake was his first pupil: "I watched," says Haydn, "and guided his progress with the affection of a brother, in his drawing, dissection, and painting." There were, besides, Lance and Harvey; Macleise and Cope; and Haydn used to claim Edwin Landseer, "understand," he says, "that Edwin Landseer denies his obligations—I used to deny mine to Fuseli—these are the presumptions of youth."



In 1820, Haydon completed his great work of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," begun in 1814, and exhibited it almost *per se* in Old Bond-street: it drew crowds of visitors, it was shown at Edinburgh with equal success; and it was re-exhibited in London in 1829.

Our painter now appeared to be in a fair way for fame. Keats addressed a sonnet to him on his elucidation of the Elgin Marbles:—

Haydon! forgive me that I cannot speak  
Definitively on these mighty things;  
Forgive me, that I have not eagle's wings,  
That what I want I know not where to seek;  
And think that I would not be over meek  
In rolling out up-followed thunderings,  
Even to the steep of Heliconian springs,  
Were I of ample strength for such a freak—  
Think, too, that all those numbers should be thine;  
Whose else? In this who touch thy vesture's hem?  
For when men stared at what was most divine  
With browless idiotism, otherwise phlegm—  
Thou hadst beheld the Hesperian shrine  
Of their star in the east, and gone to worship them.

Wordsworth likewise penned this majestic tribute to his genius:—

High is our calling, Friend! Creative Art  
(Whether the instrument of words she use,  
Or pencil pregnant with ethereal hues)  
Demands the service of a mind and heart,  
Though sensitive, yet in their weaker part  
Heroically fashioned—to infuse  
Faith in the whispers of the lonely Muse,  
While the whole world seems adverse to desert.  
And oh! when Nature sinks, as oft she may,  
Through long-lived pressure of obscure distress,  
Still to be strenuous for the bright reward,  
And in the soul admit of no decay,  
Brook no continuance of weak-mindedness—  
Great is the glory, for the strife is hard!

Nor were there critics who hesitated to place Haydon in comparison with Raffaele. A writer in the "Annals of the Fine Arts," maintains that Haydon's first picture (the "Respose"), in colour, drawing, expression, light, and shadow, will bear comparison with any of Raffaele's painted at the same age; that the figure of Dentatus is equal to any Raffaele ever executed in the heroic style; that for his "Judgment of Solomon" Haydon ranks, in powers of invention, equal with Raffaele, and that in the treatment and conception of *this* subject, he is superior to Poussin, Rubens, and Raffaele. Still, this writer does not compare Haydon "on the whole with Raffaele on the whole: he only wishes to show that the nature of Haydon's genius is not inferior to Raffaele's, period by period, and picture by picture, as far as Haydon has gone.

Stimulated by such high praise, Haydon renewed his application for admission to the Academy; but in two successive elections, he did not receive a single vote! This treatment drew from him indignant complaint: "for twenty-one years," writes he, "there has not been an affection that they (the Academicians) have not lacerated—an ambition they have not thwarted—a hope they have not blasted—a calumny they have not propagated—a friendship they have not chilled—or a disposition to employ me they have not tampered with." All was, however, of no avail; though his friends and the public sympathised with Haydon's position, the rules of the Academy were preserved inviolate. Amidst all this strife, with the "Jerusalem" on hand, he began two other pictures of the same high class, "Christ in the Garden," and "Christ Rejected." He also found time to join in a vehement controversy about the Elgin Marbles; and, in conjunction with Hazlitt, to write an admirable treatise on Painting, for the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

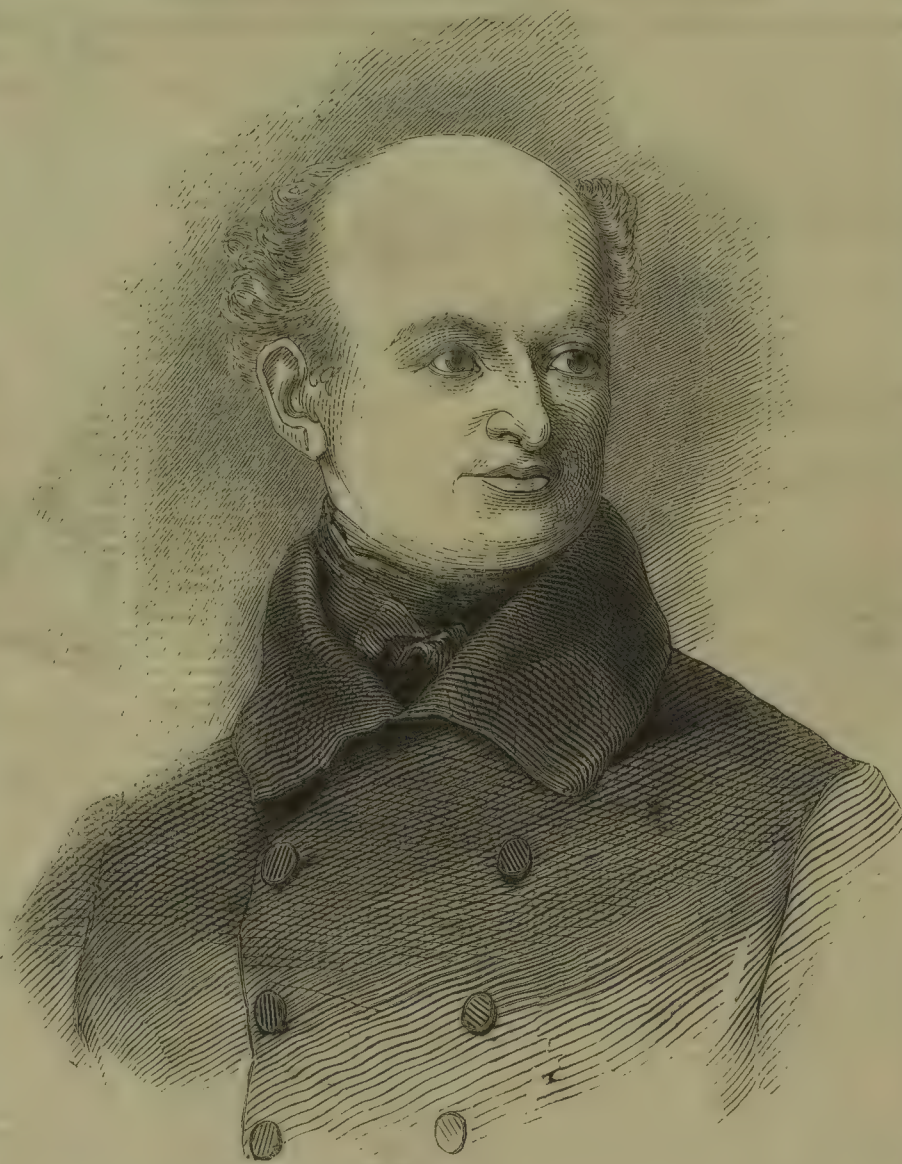
In 1821, Haydon married. His professional prospects, about this time, began to wane; and he lost patronage as much from the controversial position he occupied before the public as from the objectionably large size of his pictures. His affairs got into confusion; he was considerably in debt; and he became an inmate of the King's Bench Prison. While here, in July, 1827, the burlesque scene of a "Mock Election" was enacted. "I was sitting in my own apartment," writes the painter, "buried in my own reflections, melancholy, but not despairing at the darkness of my own prospects, and the unprotected condition of my wife and children, when a tumultuous and hearty laugh below brought me to the window. In spite of my own sorrows, I laughed out heartily myself when I saw the occasion." He sketched the picturesque scene, painted it in four months, with the aid of noblemen and friends, and the advocacy of the press in exciting the sympathy of the country. "To the joint kindness of each," wrote Haydon, "I owe the peace of the last five months, without which I never could have accomplished so numerous a composition in so short a time." The picture proved attractive as an Exhibition; still better, it was purchased by King George the Fourth for £500, and it was conveyed from the Egyptian Hall to St. James's Palace. A committee of gentlemen now undertook to adjust Mr. Haydon's affairs with the proceeds of this exhibition, and the painter was restored to the bosom of his family.

As a companion to this picture, he completed, in October, 1828, "Chairing the Members, a Scene from the Mock Election." This was exhibited at the Bazaar, in Old Bond-street, in the above year: it was purchased by Mr. Francis, of Exeter (says the "Athenæum"), for 300 guineas. It was scarcely equal to the companion picture, which, by the way, had been remarked on, as Haydon thought, severely. "By some critic," he writes, "it was considered *rough and coarse* in execution; his Majesty thought otherwise."

In 1830, Haydon completed two pictures of a very opposite class—the "Death of Euclides" and "Punch," as they have been termed, "the high tragedy and low art of painting." They were exhibited with success, but did not readily find purchasers; and the "Euclides" was disposed of by raffle in fifty shares of ten guineas each, the winner being, we believe, the keeper of the Dulwich Gallery. Sir Walter Scott took considerable interest in the "Euclides" disposal; and, to the mention in his "Diary" that he had sat to Haydon for his portrait, Scott appends this kindly note:—

He is certainly a clever fellow, but too enthusiastic—which distress seems to have cured in some degree. His wife, a pretty woman, looked happy to see me—and that is something. Yet it was very little I could do to help them.

In 1831, Haydon painted for Sir Robert Peel "Napoleon Musing at St. Helena."



THE LATE MR. E. R. HAYDON.—FROM A PAINTING BY MR. T. H. ILLIDGE.

a picture which is best described by the epithet "suggestive" (*Athenæum* memoir): its execution is far inferior to its conception; yet of this picture Haydon painted four copies, the second for the Duke of Devonshire, and the third for the Duke of Sutherland. It has been engraved, and was popular as a print. He painted a work of the same character, "The Duke on the Field of Waterloo," a picture of less merit than its companion.

Next year, Haydon produced his "Xenophon and the Ten Thousand First Seeing the Sea from Mount Thebes," a picture in the grand heroic school. Like the "Euclides," it was disposed of by raffle: we last saw it in the library of the Russell Institution, to which Society it was presented by the late Duke of Bedford, in 1836. This picture was exhibited in Piccadilly, with "Waiting for the Times," purchased by the Marquis of Stafford, and since engraved. There were, also, in the same room, "The First Child," "Reading the Scriptures," "Falstaff and Pistol," "Achilles Playing the Lyre," &c.

About this time, Haydon overcame his early spirit "inimical to the supremacy of portrait," and, by necessity, took to portrait-painting; his price for a whole-length being 150 guineas; he had, however, but few sitters, and the adoption of this branch of his art was a profitless change.

The passing of the Reform Bill, at length, suggested a labour of far greater magnitude—the Great Banquet at Guildhall, a commission from Lord Grey: it contains some 300 portraits, if we remember rightly, for all which the personages sat to the painter. It was a thankless scene to paint, and could scarcely be expected to add to the reputation of any artist. The picture was exhibited in St. James's-street in 1834, but excited very little interest. It was then removed to Howick Hall; and the sketches were purchased by Lord Spencer, and hung up in the corridor at Althorp. The "Reform Banquet" was engraved, but unsuccessfully.

In September, 1835, Haydon delivered his first Lecture on Painting and Design, at the Mechanics' Institution: he tells us that he gloried in the air of defiance with which he was watched; as he proceeded, the applause increased, and he concluded his lecture amidst such a burst of enthusiasm as had not often been witnessed on art. He appears to have anticipated interruption; for in his first volume of his Lectures, since published, he refers to his heart-beating anxiety on the above occasion. He says: "From the oppression of the authorities in art, without any cause, and my subsequent resistance and opposition to

them, I had brought on myself the enmity of all those who hoped to advance in life by their patronage; loss of employment, from their continual calumny, brought loss of income; the rich advanced loans to finish great works, they were persuaded by the authorities not to purchase; the usual consequences of debt and incompetency followed; and, perhaps, no man ever appeared before a public assembly with such a load of unjust accusation, abominable falsehood, or determined opposition, as I did on that night." He so far succeeded in his object—"to implant sound principles of High Art in the public mind"—that he repeated his Lectures in Edinburgh and Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bath, Leeds, Hull, Leicester, Newcastle, and Warrington; at the London Institution, the Royal Institution, and the University of Oxford. The Second Volume of these Lectures has been published but a few weeks: they are more biographical; but the biographies (of Fuseli and Wilkie) illustrate principles of art laid down in the first volume.

We must now return to the few remaining pictures. In 1843, Haydon produced "Curtius Leaping into the Gulf," which was exhibited at the British Institution. It will be found engraved, from a drawing made by the painter, in No. 49 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

To the Royal Academy Exhibition of last year, he contributed his "Uriel and Satan," from Milton: it is engraved in No. 163 of our Journal. We quote the accompanying criticism:—

"Mr. Haydon, in this picture, has studied Fuseli to some purpose. In the figure of the 'stripling cherub,' he has had his eye on the old masters; but his picture (and he will thank us for our criticism) is altogether out of place in the present Exhibition. 'How hard it is upon us,' was the remark of a great painter, who had studied his art more deeply than many of his brethren, 'the better fitted we become for the company of the great masters, the less fitted are we for the walls of a modern exhibition.' Mr. Haydon is said to be a martyr to the higher branches of his art. He paints on great principles, and aims at nothing but what is Epic and exalted. We wish his success was commensurate with his endeavours. He is often feeble, too often exaggerated; but his conceptions are not unfrequently very fine. We would direct attention to his 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' in the possession of Sir Robert Peel. It is an *indicative* picture, with indifferent execution, but the sentiment is everything. Napoleon has his back towards you—you see, in short, nothing but his back, his folded arms, a barren rock, a boundless sea, and a sail at a distance. It is, in a word, the history of Napoleon, with a fine moral at the end."

To the Westminster Hall competition of the same year, Haydon sent two cartoons—"The Curse," and "Edward the Black Prince." They neither gained prizes nor approval, and the artist considered himself wronged by the Commission and the public; it was the very ground upon which he sought to be tried, and the result was unworthy of his genius.

Haydon's last pictures formed the recent Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, fresh in the memory of the reader from being detailed in our volume just completed. We have there, too, engraved one of the paintings—"The Banishment of Aristides." The Exhibition proved a failure: the tone of the advertisements betrayed the painter's disappointment, and, doubtless, tended to bring about his awful exit. Yet, amidst all his depression of spirits, anxiety, and distress, he laboured at his Art to the last: he had been working at a picture of "Alfred and the Trial by Jury," on the morning of his death!

The painful recital which has already appeared in our Journal, will preclude our saying more.

We have appended to this hasty sketch (for his life would fill a large volume) a portrait, engraved from a very finely painted portrait by Mr. Thomas Henry Illidge, of Bruton-street; and not hitherto engraved. There is a fine bust of our lamented painter, by Park, which has been prefixed to the recently published volume of the "Lectures."

#### THE PUBLIC PARKS, MANCHESTER.

We are happy to learn that these very salutary additions to the recreations of the people are nearly completed. The subscriptions for the purpose amount to nearly £44,000; being about £40,000 from the manufacturers and artisans; £3000 the Government grant; and £1000 the munificent contribution of Sir Robert Peel.

We have engraved a view of "Peel's Park," named after the Premier, on account of his having resided here when last in Manchester. The principal features of this Park are a drive round the Walmsley meadows, inclosing a large area; a pleasant walk near the river; a lawn, with maypole, &c.; archery butts, a spacious flower garden, within a belt of trees, laid out in walks, lawns, and parterres, in which are evergreens, flowering shrubs, azaleas, &c., a few American plants, and evergreens. Several large trees have been moved from the plantation to the centre of the Park and have all stood very well. The drive is 18 feet wide round the Park; and at the extreme end is the Gymnasium.

The Lodge, at the main entrance, is built; and the mansion close by is to be fitted up as refreshment-rooms. The entire Park was purchased for £10,375: it contains 32 acres, and is situate in Salford, one mile from Manchester Exchange.

The two other Parks are called "The Phillips' Park" and "Queen's Park;" the former, on account of Mr. M. Phillips, the representative of Manchester, and who, with his family, were the largest contributors to the Park's fund. It is situate one mile and a half from the Exchange, on the Ashton road, contains 31 acres, and cost £6200. The area is tastefully laid out in walks and play-grounds; and has several rustic bridges.

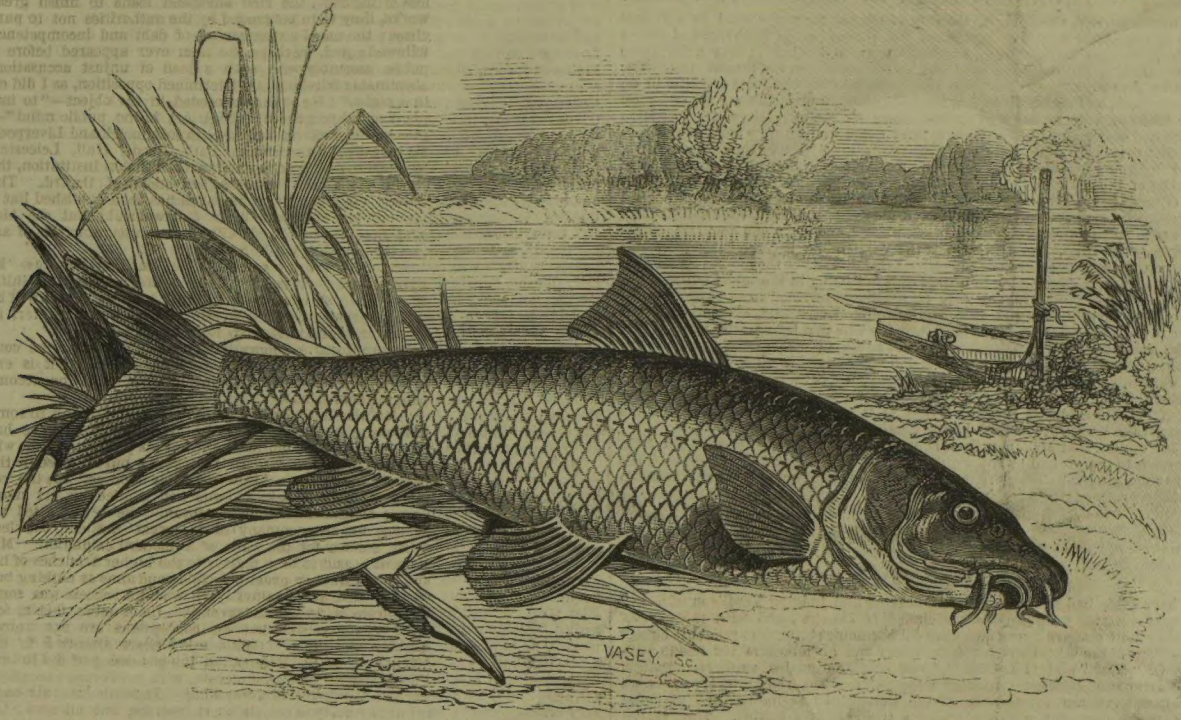
"The Queen's Park" is two miles from the Exchange. The well-wooded character of these grounds give them already a park-like appearance; the gardens are well stocked, and the picturesque combination of wood and water will make this a favourite resort with the public. The committee paid for this property £7250: it contains 30 acres.

In addition to the purchase-money for the respective properties, it should be mentioned that several thousand pounds have been expended in re-laying out the grounds, and providing for them appropriate embellishments.



MANCHESTER PUBLIC PARKS.—"THE PEELE" PARK.





ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.—BARBEL.

### ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

**ARTIFICIAL** flies for Angling, are, as regards their form or make, of two kinds. First, hackles or palmer; and second, winged flies. The first kind are without wings, and they are called hackles in consequence of their being made of long slender feathers, such as those of a cock's neck, which are generally termed hackles; and they have obtained the name of palmer from their resemblance to the palmer, or hairy worm. Hackles are usually named from their colour, as "the black hackle," "the red hackle," "the grouse hackle," while of winged flies, "their name is legion," some being called after the name of the insect which they are supposed to resemble, some named from the month in which they are held most killing, some from their colour, some from the material of which they are made; while others are honoured with the name of their inventor. Some novices in Fly-fishing, both young and old, seem to attach great importance to the name of a fly, and devote themselves to the study of the rignarole nomenclature of flies, as if the wearisome list should be got by heart before attempting to catch a trout. The "book" is well thumbed, but as the rod is spared—the fly-rod, not the birch—the consequence is, that the child is spoiled, and never attains to the degree of M.A.—Master of Angling—as long as he lives.

Artificial flies for Trout-fishing, whether winged or hackles, may be conveniently classed under four general heads, according to their predominant colours. 1. Grey flies, the type or standard of colour being the feathers from the back of the mallard, or wild drake. 2. Brown flies, the type being the feather of the grouse, pheasant, woodcock, or wren. 3. Red flies, the type being the red hackle of a cock's neck. 4. Dun flies, the type being the feather of a starling or a coot. Flies, properly dressed, according to the above types, will take trout in all parts of the world where trout are to be caught with an artificial fly. The other materials, besides feathers, required in making flies, are fur, silk, and wool of various shades, mouse-coloured, dun, foxy, ginger-red, and brown; and those are the best of their kind which absorb the least moisture. Of flies, either positively black or positively white, we have not taken any notice in the preceding list, as there is no difficulty in determining their standard of colour. White flies we never use, though we consider them to be of service in the dusk, when Angling in still water for large trout. Small, very small, black flies we have found to be of most service when fishing in small clear streams in summer.

At this time of the year, trout begin to ascend to the upper parts of streams; and, except at the water-clearing, after rain, afford but little sport to the fly-fisher. They now enter the smaller tributary streams, when swelled by sudden rains. While the water is rapidly rising, it is almost needless trying for trout either with fly or worm; but, when it begins to abate, they will generally take the worm readily, more especially in small subsidiary streams; though the most killing of all baits, at such times, is prepared salmon-roe. When the water begins to clear, and the fish appear indifferent about the worm, the Angler should try with the fly, the ripples at the head of pools in the larger streams. We shall now leave the trouts alone for a while, as there are other fish to fry; but first—to catch them. Having dismissed the flies, we must now look after the larvae, and exchange our "book" for a box of gentles.

The GUDGEON and ROACH formed the Illustration, but not the subject, of our last paper; and here is now a BARBEL waiting our notice. A handsome fish he is; and in the fashion, too, even if he were not in season, for he is bearded on the upper lip. "What pleasure can there be in catching such fish?" we hear some one exclaim. The accent is that of a north-countryman; and, turning round, we behold the face of an old friend, one of the stalwart family of CAIRD, who prides himself on "gripping like a vice, louping like a roe, dancing like mad," and on being the best fly-fisher in the North.—No pleasure, indeed, for you, Mr. Caird; but do not presume to answer for other people, lest they should turn round and deride some of your favourite amusements and indulgences.

In fishing for Salmon, you have to wade sometimes; and, even after you have been for two or three hours up to the middle in very cold water, you do not always succeed in catching your fish. You dance the Highland Fling with great vigour, and can tire the piper out in a reel—finding pleasure in what to many others would be a toll. The pleasure of the "gentle" Angler is not a whit the less because you despise it; and you do not lose your appetite for your oatmeal porridge and skin-milk, in consequence of its being distasteful to a town-bred gentleman who breakfasts off coffee and hot rolls. Though a dram of small-still whiskey, eleven over proof, is highly stimulating and comfortable, exceedingly in a damp morning among the hills, yet that is no reason why a man should despise the "poor creature," small beer, where nothing better is to be had. "Well; but these 'gentle' Anglers make such a fuss about their fishing." Some, indeed,

may; ever talking of a simple amusement as if it were the serious business of their lives: but what then? Because a lump of exceedingly bibulous clay gets tipsy on small beer, is that any reason why "half-and-half" should be forsworn? Not at all: but we must drop the subject, for it is difficult to be merry and wise over small beer. Your health, Mr. Caird, in a tankard of foaming stout: and you, I dare say, will have no objection to do us justice in the remainder. We now feel quite invigorated, and shall finish off our Gudgeon and Roach in quick time.

The GUDGEON is a small fish, the length generally being from five to seven inches. Gudgeons are gregarious, swimming in shoals, like minnows; they are to be found in most of the rivers in England, but appear to be most abundant in the Thames and the Lea. They are said to spawn twice a year, namely, in April and November; and they are Angled for from May till October. Their favourite haunts, in warm weather, are scours, or streamy parts of the water, with a gravelly bottom; and they bite at all times of the day from an hour after sunrise until an hour before sunset. In fishing for Gudgeon in the Thames, from a punt, it is usual to stir up the gravel at the bottom with a rake, in order to discolour the water, and bring the fish together; and also to throw into the water, from time to time, as ground bait, pieces of soaked bread and bran, mixed up with a little loose clay. The best bait for them is small red worms, though they also take gentles readily. The bait should just drag on the bottom; and the line should be either of fine gut or of a single hair. Use a light rod, and a quill float, and be not in too great a hurry to strike when the float first dips: where the Gudgeon nibbles, he will generally bite, if he be allowed time. The Gudgeon, though small, is very sweet eating: half a gross or so, nicely fried, make a very pleasant addition to the supper table.

ROACH spawn in May, and begin to be in season in July; but are best in the three last months of the year. In the Lea, as well as in other rivers, they are frequently caught when Angling for Gudgeon, in July and August; though the season for Roach-fishing in the Thames, according to Mr. Holland, "cannot be said fairly to have commenced till the middle of September." Considerable numbers, however, are caught there long before that time. The Roach, like the Gudgeon, is gregarious, and is to be Angled for with similar tackle. The Roach prefers the still and rather deep parts of the water; and the bait, instead of dragging on the ground, ought, when the water is clear, to be about six inches from the bottom. When the water is rather discoloured from rain, the bait should not be allowed to sink more than about four feet. The baits chiefly used are paste and gentles; and also small red worms, when the water is high, and when the weather becomes cold, at the latter end of the year. The paste may be made of a piece of new bread, soaked in water, and then worked up with the hands, till it becomes compact and doughy. A piece of paste about the size of a pea will be sufficient for a bait; and it is also advisable, when the water is clear, to put only one gentle on the hook. Be mindful to strike promptly, yet lightly, as soon as the float gives indication of a bite. Roach are not unfrequently caught weighing from one to two pounds; by far the greater number, however, of Roach caught in the Thames and the Lea do not average half a pound each. The Roach is a handsome fish, and some persons consider it very good eating, whilst others consider it very insipid.

BARBEL spawn in May; they are not good at that time, and it is questionable if they be much better at any other. Whatever may be their value for the table, there can be little question of their affording the Thames Anglers, between Richmond and Windsor, more sport than any other kind of fish in the river. Barbel are gregarious; and their usual haunts are deep holes, near locks and bridges, or by the side of a bank, at the foot of a streamy fall, where the current eddies much. In such places, large Barbel are frequently caught by spinning a gudgeon, in the months of June and July, before the usual season of fishing for them at bottom, from a punt, commences. The season for bottom-fishing for Barbel appears to be later now than it was a century ago. In old books on Angling, it is set down as commencing about the latter end of May, and continuing till the end of August; whereas, at present, it can scarcely be considered as having commenced before the 1st of August; and, even for a fortnight after, the fish are generally very shy in taking the bait. The best month now is September, during which, in favourable weather, the Angler will seldom fail to have sport, provided that he moors his punt in a good "pitch," and be moderately skilful in the management of his tackle; for, though the Barbel often grubs a long time about the bait before he finally takes it, yet, when he feels the hook, he generally makes a sharp struggle for his life. What we have further to say about the Barbel will keep very well till our next, without any risk of spoiling, and even with a chance of improvement.

X. Y.

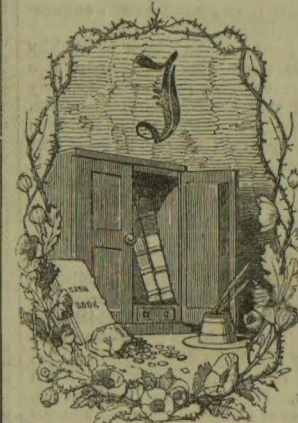
## GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

A STORY OF LIFE IN THE MIDDLE STATION.\*

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

### CHAPTER I.

How can we live without knowing life? Now it is only known on one condition: to suffer, work, and be poor; or else, to make one's self poor in sympathy and heart, and willingly participate in toil and suffering.—MICHELLET.



It was a close and oppressive day towards the end of August, when, in the drawing-room of a large house, situated in one of the half fashionable streets of London, three persons were assembled; all were attired in mourning; and the lady bore the insignia of widowhood. Mrs. Sefton was really some three or four years above forty; but her petite and slender figure, her fair complexion, small regular features, and their pervading expression of goodness and gentleness had combined to retain for her a much more youthful appearance than is usual at that age. Standing beside her with one arm leaning on the marble chimney-piece, and the other hand placed from time to time protectingly on her shoulder, was a young man of about one or two-and-twenty. Trevor Sefton had

soft grey eyes, like his mother, though now they were dilated, and looked dark from ill repressed indignation; and his waving hair was of the same sunny brown as the smooth braids which were just visible beneath the widow's coif. The imperishable beauty of a fine and noble expression was also his, with a symmetrical figure above the common height.

It would be difficult to imagine a more striking contrast than that afforded by his elder and half brother, who sat with some papers before him near a table opposite. He was a shorter, and somewhat thick set man, of about five-and-thirty, bearing about him all the characteristics which, on a superficial glance, we are accustomed to call "common-place." And yet, on a narrower inspection, there was a degree of shrewdness in the small dark eye, and of hardness about the thin, compressed lips, which, taken with the general outline of head and face, proclaimed a cold, selfish, remorseless being, of a class which, it is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, is not common.

"Certainly," said he; "certainly, Mrs. Sefton; if you choose to remain here another week or two, there cannot be the slightest objection to your doing so. The remark I made, and which your son has taken up so hastily, was not meant to offend, I assure you. But the fact is, I thought you would wish to meet the change in your circumstances as speedily as possible, by at once curtailing your expenses, and reducing your style of living to your narrower income. Besides, you are aware I intend selling off this old, rickety, furniture almost immediately." And, as he spoke, he looked round with no slight contempt on the faded curtains and antiquated appointments, which told of a lengthened and constant service.



Mrs. Sefton also gazed, though mournfully, on objects which, if not associated with positive happiness, were at least endeared to her by youthful recollections and the memory of maternal affection. "Mother," said Trevor Sefton, in the deep voice of strong emotion, "let us leave the house directly. I would not have you indebted another night for such hospitality, even to your husband's son—my father's heir. But Charles—Charles Sefton," he added, approaching the table, "it is necessary for my mother's sake that we clearly and exactly understand our real position."

The dark eye of the elder brother drooped for a moment, as he replied, "I have said I will allow Mrs. Sefton a hundred a-year."

"You mean to say," replied the other, with a calm but withering scorn, "that after having robbed my mother of the provision—mean as it was—intended by our father, you will place her at the head of your pension list, as the object, par excellence, of your most munificent charity?"

"Call my proposal what you please," returned he, with the meekness of a martyr; "I suppose she must live."

"I wonder you see the necessity."

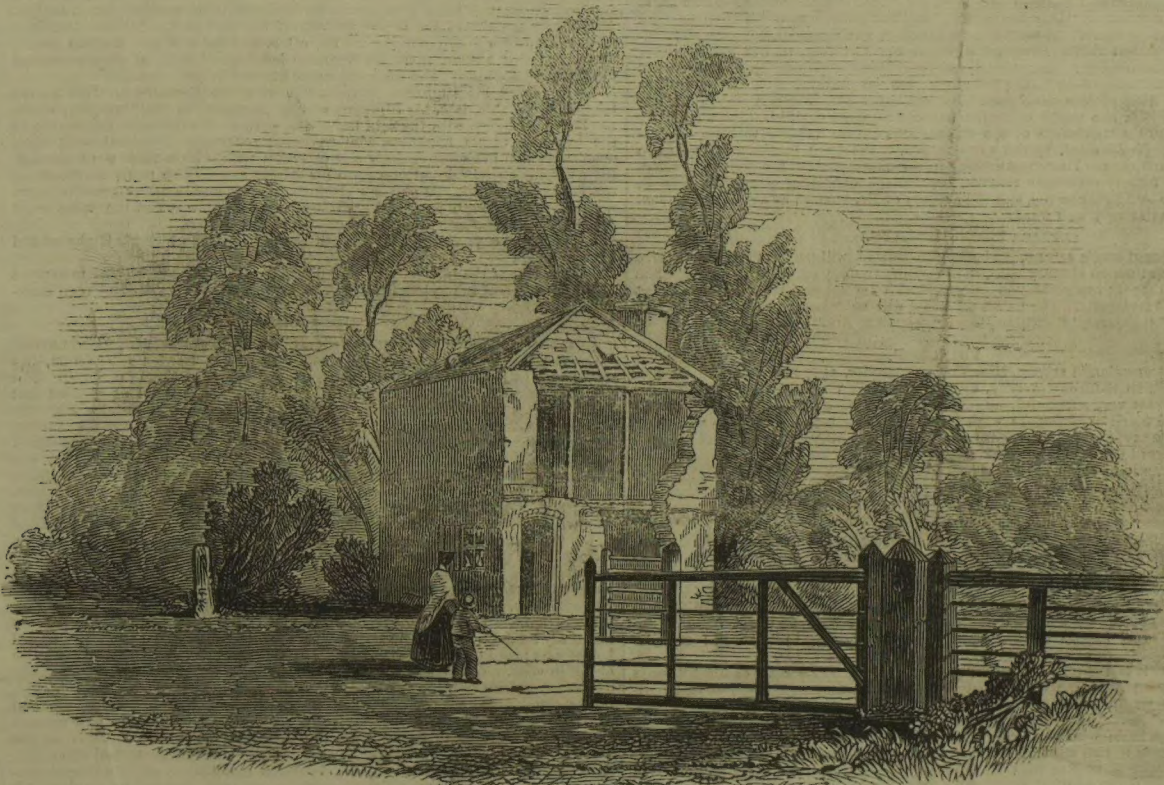
"Brother, you would be witty; but you only plagiarize."

Trevor Sefton struck the floor sharply with his heel, for he was

\* Were the following story appearing in a different form a Preface might be admissible. As it is I may perhaps be permitted to say, that in writing a story of Life in the Middle Station, I have studiously avoided depicting any scenes which might change its style to that of the "fashionable novel," relying on the sympathies of the many rather than on the morbid taste of the few, and appealing to that Class which, of all others, should be the most proud of its "order." Since in his emotional, eventful, Transition Century, it comprises, or has supplied with scarcely an exception, the genius, the intelligence, the industry—in a word, the mind of the Count y.

In following the fortunes of three or four individuals I can but show a few of those shifting scenes that make Life resemble a Kaleidoscope; which presents a new combination at every turn. If they be recognised by the reader as truthful, my ambition will be more than satisfied.

C. T.



TOLL-HOUSE, NEAR GLOUCESTER, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



stung by the imperturbable coolness of the other, and for once could not control his temper; and then he rung the bell with that impetuous touch which is sure, in the generality of establishments, to bring a speedy answer.

"Send your mistress's maid here, if you please; and order the carriage round in an hour," said he to the liveried servant who appeared.

His first impulse had been to send for some hackney conveyance; the second to uphold his mother's dignity to the last.

"Here, dear mamma, is Simpson," he continued, as the lady's maid entered the room, "will you give her instructions about packing your wardrobe?"

Unconsciously to herself the widow was comforted by the decided and almost cheerful tones of her son: and she seemed, by the look of tenderness she cast upon him as she yielded to his request, to thank him now and for ever for assuming the part of adviser and protector. Him who but a few weeks before would scarcely have formed a day's engagement without asking her advice and sanction!

Mr. Sefton, the father of the "half-brothers," had been a wealthy stockbroker, and one of those individuals whose lives are recorded as a sort of pendant to that of Whittington or Guy, by those who see only virtue in worldly success, and know not that shrewdness and cunning, for a time, may be some higher qualities. For many years he had been a person of sufficient importance, especially "on 'Change,'" to boast that he had come up to London with half-a-crown only in his pocket; hinting, in his autobiographical reminiscences, at the facility and enjoyment with which a prudent youth may live on seven shillings a week, and the certainty that Prudence—the one cardinal virtue which, in his opinion, incorporated every other—must lead to wealth, his sole idea of happiness.

Of course, his only conception of suffering was, what Carlyle calls, the "curious Hell of not making money." His narrow mind had been narrowed yet further by circumstances; by the worldly success which had followed his careful policy through the different phases of life—from the time that the half-clerk, half errand-boy of a dingy counting-house had proved himself a "great arithmetician," to the time, to the days, when his name was good for tens of thousands. He had married, early in life, the mother of his elder son, the daughter of a gringing and unscrupulous trader—a man whose kindred spirit had enabled him to foresee, and chuckle over their—as he called it—prosperous future. The small fortune he received with his first wife formed the nucleus of Mr. Sefton's future wealth; but she was a self-willed shrew, who visited on him the pains and penalties a vixen alone can inflict. And when death released him from this bondage, he, in his turn, revenged himself for the wrongs of her temper, by enacting the part of tyrant to the gentle nature which Fortune conferred on him in the person of his second wife.

How Mary-Anne Norton, the young and gently nurtured, the gifted and the generous, ever became this second wife is one of those inscrutable mysteries beyond the power of human ingenuity to unravel. That the bride was portionless, and Mr. Sefton wealthy, had nothing to do with the matter, for she was not one to sell herself for gold or station. No; there must have been the common story of investing the ideal of the heart in an image of clay—that every-day delusion from which the victim is sure, sooner or later, to be awakened.

Hers had been for long years that worse than helot bondage, the doom of being indissolubly yoked to an inferior nature; inferior in its moral qualities and perceptions, I mean, for equality or union of intellect is of much less importance in our close and home connections. As is ever the case in such unions, the lower character, utterly incapable of comprehending the thoughts, the feelings, the springs of action which moved the loftier mind, grew more and more suspicious and tyrannical as years rolled on, till whatever bonds of regard had once bound them, seemed link by link to have fallen away. The void in Mrs. Sefton's heart, however, had been amply filled by her son, her only child, in whom all the strong, and deep, and fond affections of her soul were concentrated. Worthy was he of her mother's love; but better let his actions speak for him, that describe what he was.

In due proportion, as the mother and son were blessed by their mutual affection—the result of their being congenial characters infinitely more than of the sacred tie between them—did Mr. Sefton lavish his favour and regard on his first-born. And this was natural; they too had congenial tastes, opinions, and pursuits; and, though one does not like to use the word affection as existing between two such selfish, worldly, unscrupulous beings, it is hard to find the exact term which might apply to the relations between them. If it were not grief Charles Sefton felt at his father's death, it was the nearest approach to that emotion he was capable of experiencing; and this, too, though he came into the possession of houses and lands, and the fine business, which, however, he had really, though not nominally managed for half a dozen years. Truly there was some fragment of a heart in his bosom, as there is, I firmly believe, in the most worthless and degraded of human beings, if we only knew how to get at it, and touch the spring which opens to better things.

When Trevor Sefton accused his brother of having robbed the widow, the facts were these:—During the lingering illness which preceded their father's death, he had had the sole control over his affairs; had dictated, there is little doubt, and superintended the execution of his will, and the very moderate—not to say mean—provision awarded to Trevor and his mother was made to depend on securities of that fluctuating nature that a change in the "money market" had rendered them utterly worthless. But the will was so carefully and precisely worded, and so legally executed, that there was no redress. Hence their destitution. Hence the scene I have endeavoured to depict.

As soon as Mrs. Sefton had left the drawing-room, Trevor took up his hat. He went to seek a lodging for himself and his mother. A really great mind always rises to meet great occasions when they present themselves, and this was assuredly one of those epochs in life which demand a heroism—though silent and enduring, rather than active—greater and more real than that which is often noised to the world, and glitters afterwards on the page of history. Trevor Sefton took a clear, but rapid survey of his position; and his conscience approved of the line he was pursuing. His mother must for the present accept the "bounty" offered by his elder brother. He was not yet sufficiently advanced in his profession, that of medicine, to earn one guinea by it; but he was thankful to Providence that the fees for lectures and all preliminary expenses necessary to the completion of his medical education, had been already paid. He felt that he was starting fair in the race; he was passionately attached to the study of anatomy, and he had the noble ambition of becoming a benefactor to his fellow-creatures through his noble, and—reverently be it spoken—godlike profession.

Now was there another earnest hope and desire woven with this long-cherished one—namely, to be the support and solace of his adored mother. Meanwhile, the first step was to secure a respectable home, though with due regard to their narrow income. This was done, without journeying very far, and without much difficulty. He engaged the second floor of a neat house, in a "quiet" street. To be sure, he might have had a "parlour" for the same money that he was to pay, and it is a word which sounds somewhat finer. But Trevor Sefton had already learnt one of the most important lessons in the world—namely, to eschew shams of all sorts—to be, and not to care for the seeming. The second floor was more airy, and at the same time more secluded; and then, to crown all, there was a little third room quite large enough for his own bed-chamber, and it would be such a comfort to be near his mother. Had he taken the "parlours," she would have slept down stairs, and he far away up in an attic. Now, there would be but a thin wall between them. They could speak from one room to another, he was sure; and so one idea led on to another, till he pictured himself "petting"—there is no other word so expressive—petting his mother, even as she had petted him from childhood upwards. Now waiting upon her with lover-like—no, more constant assiduity than that; and now fulfilling not a few of the duties of a lady's maid.

Very silly, perhaps some readers will say! More like the thoughts of a fond and foolish girl, than of a brave man. Is it so? Think again, good people. For my own part, I never knew a man—worthy to be called a Man—who had not a great deal of what is thought to be Woman's nature mingled in his composition.

(To be Continued.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The Annual Meeting will be held at York, commencing on Tuesday, July 21st. Patron, the Archbishop of York. President, the Earl Fitzwilliam. An arrangement has been made with the Directors of the London and Birmingham and the Midland Counties Railway for the conveyance of Members between London and York, at reduced fares.

## TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On Thursday week, about noon, the City of Gloucester was visited by a violent storm of most vivid flashes of lightning, and instantaneous discharges of heavy thunder. Several persons were knocked down, and injured; but a far more serious catastrophe occurred at the turnpike toll-house, on the Stroud road. The Gloucester Journal states:—"A great number of persons who were working in an adjoining field, and others from the neighbourhood, finding themselves suddenly in the midst of a storm, ran into the toll-house for shelter. Here at least fifteen persons had crowded, nearly as close as they could well stand, when, in the moment that they were congratulating themselves upon timely shelter, a flash of forked lightning struck a neighbouring tree, glanced thence into the house in the midst of the affrighted inmates, and, exploding with a terrific report, threw most of them to the ground, and shaking the building to its foundation, knocked out walls, windows, doors, &c., and covered the room, and the bruised and stunned people with some hundredweights of brick, plaster, and large and small fragments of rafters, door-posts, &c. As soon as the catastrophe became known, several of the neighbours and others ran to render assistance, when they found about one-half of the poor creatures lying in a state of insensibility in the midst of the ruins, and of the others, most of them were stunned and terrified so as scarcely to be conscious of anything around them. The toll-collector and his mother-in-law appear to have been partially stunned; but his wife and infant, who were in bed upstairs, miraculously escaped unhurt. Seven persons were picked up from among the ruins, most of them being insensible, and one or two, to all appearance, dead. They were carried immediately to the Infirmary, where they received prompt and able attention."

Our Artist has sketched the Toll-House as it appeared on Friday, after some portions of the building, loosened by the shock, had been removed.

We learn, also, that Mr. John Knowles, who was carrying a three-pronged fork, was thrown to the ground by the lightning, and was found nearly lifeless. His injuries were attended by severe nervous derangement, and by—what is not so customary—very excruciating pain.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

We have again had an opportunity of hearing and judging Verdi's music—two of his operas having been given last week at this Theatre; and with the greater effect that their massive music and splendid harmonies bring into relief the lighter compositions of the school which this composer and his followers bid fair to supplant. Of "Nino," and "I Lombardi," our opinion remains unaltered; though to the former composition we must give the palm of superiority, every time we hear it increasing our appreciation of the wonderful imagination and profound science, which characterise this opera as a true work of genius. The "Lombardi," with its splendid *mise en scène* and cast, and containing, as it does, exquisite *morceaux*, of that description which speedily find their way into the concert room and drawing-room, and are, therefore, the more certain of being truly appreciated on the stage—is, perhaps, still better calculated for general admiration. Its performance, on Saturday, was attended by one of the most crowded audiences of the season—thus doing honour to the discernment of the management in the introduction of a composer, two years ago, unknown in England, though enthusiastically admired abroad.

"Il Matrimonio" was given on Tuesday. A first performance of the music of this opera, after so long a habit of hearing works of a more modern stamp, hardly reveals all its beauties; but after one or two repetitions its charming melodies and the astonishing imagination and descriptive power which characterise the work produce the greatest effect upon the mind, and certainly nothing could be more admirable than its execution by the sextet of great singers who take a part in it. Here Grisi's *Carolina*, as we have said before, is an admirable performance. In the sentimental scenes with Mario, in her display of feminine spite against her shrewish sister, in the spirit with which she turns upon them all when pushed to the utmost by family persecutions, and in the *naïveté* with which she invests her whole impersonation, she is inimitable; and this may safely be pronounced one of her best comic parts. Castellan is somewhat too pretty and too gentle to make an apt representative of the envious *Elietta*; but, even in this part, her usual tact, her musical genius, and delightful voice, stand her in good stead, while Sancholi brings in her powerful talent to fill up the picture. Of Mario and of the Lablaches, father and son, we have already spoken as they deserved. The latter in this piece acts excellently, while the music does not call for those extraordinary powers of voice, the lack of which alone prevents this talented artist achieving a very high place in lyrical art.

"Lalla Rookh" is still the favourite ballet at this theatre; and, now that practice has brought into due order all the varied elements of this composition, it may be pronounced one of the most perfect things of the kind produced for some time past. The revival of the little "divertissement," "La Bacchante," has also been highly successful. Nothing can be more effective and more classical than the grouping of the votaries of the "rosy god" in this composition; while the attitudes of Lucie Grahn, as she quaffs the vinous beverage, are models for a painter or a sculptor, being characterised by that poetical and ideal grace which give the great charm to her dancing.

### HAYMARKET.

The two-act comic drama of "Borough Politics," produced at this house last week, is, we believe, from the pen of Mr. Marston, a gentleman who wrote the tragedy of "The Patrician's Daughter," performed, during Mr. Macready's management, at Drury Lane.

The plot is exceedingly simple, turning on the rivalry of *Nathan Thompson* (Mr. Webster), a wealthy farmer, residing in the parish of Bumbleton, and *Doctor Neville* (Mr. Tilbury), with respect to being elected mayor of the borough. In this quarrel, the wives, *Mrs. Thompson* (Mrs. Glover), and *Mrs. Neville* (Mrs. Stanley), of course, join; and the result is, to make miserable *Frank Neville* (Mr. Howe) and *Fanny Thompson* (Mrs. Edwin Arnold), the son and daughter of the candidates, who are attached to each other, but compelled to break off the engagement in consequence. At length, however, *Mr. Thompson*, a good honest man, who has risen to great wealth by his industry, is so wretched, by the cares of position, and his wife so distressed at seeing her daughter so unhappy, that, in spite of the eloquence of *Florid* (Mr. Buckstone), the editor of the "Bumbleton Demagogue," and in the cant words of this age, "the friend of independence and the poor man," who has urged the worthy farmer to the contest, he resigns all pretensions to the mayoralty, has all his old-fashioned comfortable furniture brought back to his gaudy drawing-room, and makes his child once more happy by giving her to *Frank Neville*.

All this, it will be seen, is most simply constructed; indeed, this simplicity might have been fatal to a piece written less agreeably; but the dialogue, never particularly brilliant or epigrammatic, was always worth attending to, and abounded in pleasant images and bits of nature. It was admirably rendered by the performers. Mr. Webster was completely at home as the rough, right-hearted farmer; and the vulgarity of Mrs. Glover's *Mrs. Thompson*—she has been a cook—was imitatively portrayed. A quarrel between her and Mrs. Stanley was a rich piece of acting, on both sides. Mr. Buckstone's *Florid* was droll enough; but his speeches, comical as they were, had too much the appearance of having been brought in for the nonce. We must not omit to praise the graceful and natural performance of Mrs. Edwin Arnold. Her confession of her love for *Frank*, to her mother, in which she speaks of having listened to his affectionate words, "until the ear's luxuries became the heart's necessities"—a pretty idea—was much applauded.

The reception of the piece was perfectly unequivocal, and it bids fair to run some time.

On Tuesday, Miss Cushman appeared, for the first time, as *Meg Merrilies*, in the musical drama of "Guy Rannering," and her performance was received with thunders of applause. As we had anticipated, it was powerful, nervous, striking. All her strongest points, however, were, to our thinking, in her action rather than her declamation. Her voice did not carry out the semblance of age, which her artistic "making-up" gave rise to. It was too youthful—the same in which she would have spoken as *Romeo*. But we must add that the favourable impression which she made upon the house was most decided. She was loudly called for at the conclusion of the drama, and led on by Mr. Webster—an excellent *Dandie Dimont*, by the way—to receive the fresh marks of approbation from the audience. There was nothing in the distribution of the other characters that calls for any particular remark, beyond the charming singing of Miss P. Horton, as *Julia Mannering*, and the drollery of Mr. Farren, as *Dominie Sampson*. The house was very well filled.

### FRENCH PLAYS.

The eminent tragic actress, Mademoiselle Rachel, will perform at this theatre for the first time on Monday next, in Corneille's tragedy of "Les Horaces." She is engaged for six representations only, and with her last performances the present season will terminate. The pieces produced will be "Les Horaces," "Phèdre," "Le Cid," "Bajazet," "Virginie," and "Jeanne d'Arc."

### PRINCESS.

A new transatlantic actress, Miss Virginia Monier, appeared here, as we had announced, on Saturday evening, as *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger." Her *début* was decidedly very successful, and she may rank as a perfect actress, perhaps almost too much so. But as a paragraph has appeared in the papers, stating that on the first night of her performance she was suffering from severe indisposition, we will defer a lengthened criticism until next week, when we shall take an opportunity of again seeing her.

### ADELPHI.

We much regret that we cannot chronicle the complete success of "The Devil of Marselles," a three-act drama, played here for the first time on Wednesday evening. For the author, Mr. R. B. Peake, is a gentleman to whom the playing public are under so many obligations; his name is associated with so many pleasant recollections; and he is himself so esteemed and respected by his brother writers, that, next to their own, there is no one, we are sure, whose success they would sooner hear of or chronicle. The chief fault of the piece, on Wednesday, was its length; which was too great in proportion to its action: and this we hope may be amended upon future representations.

The plot is of the true supernatural order—of the same class as those dramas formerly played at the old English Opera-house; amongst which may be included, if we mistake not, Mr. Peake's own piece of "The Bottle Imp," "The Evil Eye," &c. The "Devil" is intended to personify the Spirit of Avarice; but he has less to do with the action than many of his predecessors. *Brissac* (Mr. Cullenford), a rich merchant of Marselles, has a ward, *Clementine* (Madame Celeste), who is in love with *De Launay* (Mr. Boyce), a young surgeon. This young man is the medical attendant of the Bagné, or convict hospital; and is poor and discontented with his station. He hears that a criminal, condemned for life to the Bagné, is dead, and he orders the body to be brought before him.

Hereon the attendants bear in the presumed corpse of *Cranon* (Mr. O. Smith), who subsequently comes to life, and confesses that his death was assumed, in order that he might effect his escape. He begs *De Launay* to keep his secret; and tells him, if he will aid his scheme, that he will make him wealthy. *De Launay* discovers that *Cranon* had formerly robbed a traveller of four hundred thousand francs, which he had buried on the sea-shore. Hearing this, the young surgeon determines to appropriate it to himself. He calls in the guard, gives *Cranon* into custody, and starts on his not very honourable intent. *Cranon* contrives to escape, but *De Launay* has got the treasure; and the first act concludes with the departure of *Clementine*, *Brissac*, and their household for Rio Janeiro. *Cranon* also gets on board the ship, as a seaman.

In the second act we are transported to Rio Janeiro; but the scenes were here principally taken up with the jealous bickerings of *Jean de l'Oye* (Mr. Wright), and his wife *Jacqueline* (Miss Woolgar), to whom *Captain Beausobre* (Mr. Paul Bedford) is desirous of paying his attentions. We find, however, that *Clementine* still loves *De Launay*, and that *Cranon* is plotting with *Scipio*, a negro, (Mr. Munyard), and *Maquas*, an Indian (Mr. C. J. Smith), to get possession of some jewels belonging to *Brissac*. In the third act, a Portuguese merchant, *Aveira* (Mr. Charles Perkins) arrives, and is discovered to be the father of *Clementine*. He sees a bracelet on her arm, which once belonged to him. He finds it was given to her by *De Launay*, and the surgeon is directly accused of robbery. He learns that *Aveira* was the traveller whom *Cranon* had formerly plundered, and fresh suspicion falls upon himself. Meanwhile, *Cranon* and his accomplices have robbed *Brissac*'s house, and have carried off *Clementine* to the woods with them, instigated by the demon. The rogues quarrel. *Maquas* poisons some wine, which *Cranon* and *Scipio* drink; and the Indian hastens the catastrophe by stabbing the negro. *Cranon* then shoots the Indian, and lastly dies himself from the poison; but not before everything is cleared up by the arrival of *De Launay*, *Brissac*, and the other characters, just as the *Devil* sets fire to the forest.

We have given as clear a notion of the story as we could; but the plot, more especially in the third act, was somewhat intricate and obscure. The *Demon* had too little to do with its progress; hence, its appearance excited no interest, as the audience perceived no purpose in his antics; nor did Mr. Mitchenson throw sufficient intention or quaintness into the part. The best sustained character in the piece was Mr. O. Smith's, both as regarded his powerful acting, and the very artistic manner in which he was made up. His costumes were perfect pictures: every point was given, and every attitude conceived, with consummate skill; and his appearance as the dead body in the first act, highly effective. Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar were as droll as usual, and, perhaps, a trifle more subdued in their acting, which was an advantage; and Mr. Paul Bedford was as amorous and musical as the author could have wished him to be. Madame Celeste had not much to do, nor was the character particularly suited to her: we prefer her in more strikingly melodramatic parts.

The scenery, by Messrs. Pitt and Johnstone, was admirably painted; and some very effective music was introduced by Mr. Mellon: indeed, the entire drama has been capitally put upon the stage.

At the fall of the curtain, there was some warm applause, tempered with disapprobation; and the piece was announced for representation, by Mr. Paul Bedford, every evening.

### LYCEUM.

This house appears to be recovering its run of good fortune with the temperate weather, and the audiences are again numerous and fashionable. An exceedingly comical vaudeville was produced on Monday, called "The Loan of a Wife," and bids fair to prove as great a favourite as any of the pleasant trifles that have preceded it. A dramatic author, one *Onesiphorus Sobjot* (Mr. A. Wigan), has a rich old helpless uncle (Mr. F. Mathews), from whom he has received supplies for some years by pretending that he is a married man with four children. He learns, however, one day, that his uncle, who has been for some time bedridden, has recovered the use of his limbs, and, to his horror, is coming up to town to see him. He is, therefore, driven to borrow a wife, and, procuring three instead of one, he confuses the old man terribly. The first of these is a pretty girl, *Miss Jones* (Miss Howard), who, however, soon elopes with her real lover. The second is a horrible old woman, *Mrs. Bandanna* (Mr. Meadows), who deals in cheap cigars and smuggled handkerchiefs; and the third, a *Mrs. Fitz-montemaur* (Mrs. Woolidge), said to be a milliner, but who proves, in reality, to be the old uncle's deserted wife. There is a terrible riot in consequence of all these wheels within wheels, but at last the old man forgives his nephew, and even recommends him to get a real wife of his own instead of borrowing one.

If the incessant laughter and applause of the audience be the best proofs of success, then was this little piece very fortunate. It was acted to perfection by all we have mentioned; as well as by Miss Turner, who displayed much smartness in her assumption of *Alphonso*, the old man's son. We expect that it will be found a most advantageous addition to the Lyceum repertoire; more especially as it does not require the services of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley; and these clever *artistes* must often be in want, we conceive, of a little repose.

### VAUXHALL.

The first Masquerade of the season took place here on Monday evening; and was a very great improvement upon former entertainments of the kind, both as to the manner in which the general arrangements were made, and the variety and style of the costumes. Three quadrille bands were constantly playing, all the evening; in the orchestra, the new dancing enclosure, and the old ball-room; and their exertions were well responded to by the dancers, who kept up the quadrilles and polkas, with good-humoured spirit, until some little time after daylight. It is something to say, that up to this period, nothing like a "row" occurred to upset the general hilarity of the evening; and by those who recollect the scenes of dreary brutality invariably presented by the masquerades in England, but half-a-dozen years back, the advantage of this change will be readily acknowledged.

M. Tourniaire's troupe of equestrians danced a quadrille in the circus, and the programme of amusements generally appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the crowd of revellers who filled the "Royal Property."

### COLOSSEUM.

On Saturday afternoon, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite visited this splendid establishment, and was conducted by Mr. W. Bradwell to the "Panorama of London," Conservatories, Glyptotheca, Swiss Cottage, Classic Ruins, and Camera, &c., with every portion of which his Highness expressed his admiration and delight. In the evening, the Pacha came to view the "Panorama of London by Night," the various atmospheric effects of which much astonished his Highness. He afterwards visited every part of the establishment a second time; and, having partaken of some refreshment, and his cigar, he retired, stating, if his engagements permitted, he should again visit the Night View of London before he left London. The Colosseum was exceedingly crowded by groups of elegantly-dressed ladies; Saturday being the most fashionable evening of the week at this establishment.

### GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.

The long-anticipated review of the Royal Horse Artillery took place on Thursday. From an early hour in the morning, the Waterman's and Woolwich Company's boats were crammed with cargoes of visitants, in order to have a glimpse of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha.

At nine o'clock, carriages were in readiness to receive the Pacha who was attended by Sami Pacha, Colonel Bonfort, M. Nubart, and Major C. Dickson, when they at once proceeded to Hungerford-pier, and embarked on board the *Dryad* steamer. On her casting off from the pier, he was loudly cheered by the numerous spectators, which he politely acknowledged. On the passage down, the usual demonstrations took place from the numerous crews of the vessels lying at anchor. At half-past ten o'clock the *Dryad* arrived off the dockyard, when his Highness was received by a guard of honour. The celebrated band of the Marines struck up the National Anthem upon his Highness landing, when he at once proceeded to view the Laboratory, and other objects of interest in the Arsenal.

From thence his Highness proceeded to view the Repository. This having taken considerable time, his Highness at once proceeded to the Common, where the Horse Artillery, with the field batteries, were in readiness to manoeuvre in the presence of his Highness, who appeared extremely delighted with their operations, and the great rapidity and precision with which they went through their various exercises, and expressed his delight at seeing so many thousands of spectators assembled. At eleven o'clock the mortar and howitzer practice commenced, which greatly surprised his Highness; and the whole of the troops went through all the manoeuvres of a real engagement.

A *déjeuner* was given by the officers of the garrison, at which his Highness and suite attended.

At the close of the interesting proceedings, his Highness was pleased to express his approbation of the splendid body of men which that day he had seen exercised.

LEGALITY OF SALES OF RAILWAY SCRIP IN A COMPANY NOT COMPLETELY REGISTERED.—The Court of Exchequer, in the case of *Lawton v. Hickman*, has confirmed the judgment of the same Court in the case of *Young v. Smith*. The present was an action for goods sold and delivered. The defendant pleaded that the goods and chattels were shares in a joint stock company, illegally sold after the 1st of November, 1844; and it set forth all the facts necessary for showing that the company was a company of the kind, and was not completely registered within the 7th and 8th Vict., c. 110. The plaintiff replied that the company was a company for the purpose of making a railway to be called the Grand Union Railway, under the authority of an Act of Parliament to be obtained for that purpose; and, therefore, that the sale of shares was not illegal. The defendant demurred to the replication, and the question raised was, whether the facts stated in the replication made the sale of shares legal. One of the causes of demurrer was, that the power required from Parliament for the purposes of the Company was not specified, and that the replication was therefore too general. The answer to that was, that as the description followed the words of the statute, it was sufficient. Another objection was, that the replication did not state that the creation of a railway was the sole purpose of the Company; but that was not necessary; the proviso in the statute did not in terms require that such should be the case; and the Court would not assume that the Company had any other object in view. To make that objection available, it ought to have been specially averred that the Company had some other purpose in view besides the formation of a railway. Then it was objected that railway shares were not goods and chattels; but the Court did not consider this objection tenable, especially as such shares had in many instances been recognised as goods and chattels by the Courts. The intention of the Legislature most probably was to deal differently with railway companies from other joint-stock companies, and the special provision intended to apply to railways might have been omitted by accident. It certainly was not to be found in the act, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to the judgment of the Court.



At Matfen, David Blackett. — At Paris, Maria Dorothea, the wife of David Barclay, Esq.  
M.P. — At Stoke-upon-Tern, the Rev. Oswald Lyeicester, aged 84. — At Godalming, Will-  
iam Barker. — At Bromley, Middlesex, Robert Young, Esq. — In Mecklenburg,  
Keop. — At Basingstoke, Henry Weston, Esq. — At Andover, aged 51, Sabine, wife of William  
square, Henry Weston, Esq. — At Andover, aged 51, Sabine, wife of William Weston,  
Esq. — At Belmont, Torquay, in the 78th year of his age, Thomas Legh Thomas, Esq.  
F.R.S. — At Circus-road, St. John's-road, Mr. Thomas Bantling, aged 72. — Mrs. Han-  
Leigh, of Funtonly-park, near Salisbury. — At Painsdon, near Torquay, in his 68th y.  
James Downton, M.D. formerly of Greenwich Hospital. — At Kidbrooke-lodge, Blackheath,  
in Dr. R. Spence Roberts Mountain.



**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—LAST WEEK**  
BUT ONE.—M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS D'ETE.—Sivori, Sainton, and Vieuxtemps.  
Monday, July 6th, Solos, by Koenig, Baumann, &c., the British Navy Quadrille, &c. Tuesday,  
July 7th, Signor Sivori's Benefit. Wednesday, July 8th, Sacred Music, the 1st act of the Con-  
cert selected from the Creation, the Stabat Mater, &c., the 2nd act Miscellaneous. Thursday,  
July 9th, Mons. Sainton's Benefit. Friday, July 10th, the Principal Music of the Beethoven  
Festival. Saturday, Mons. Vieuxtemps' Benefit. The Concerts positively terminate on Sat-  
urday, July 12th. Promenade and Boxes, One Shilling. On Monday, July 20th, M. Julien's  
only Grand Bal Masqué this season.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr.**  
B. BATTY.—Under the Patronage of her most gracious Majesty the QUEEN, Prince  
Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal.—Unparalleled success. Crowded nightly.  
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and A. Williams, Madame Macfarren, &c., will also perform. Subscribers who have paid their  
subscription to Christchurch, 1846, admitted free, and are requested to forward their names to  
the publisher, "Nassau Street Press," 60, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. Tickets, 7s.  
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her Majesty, beg to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. DELAROCHE,  
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prices of the articles may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of  
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"Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES  
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the whole cost, and that in any case, they have a few new designs in accordance with  
the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in  
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NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business trans-  
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**THE "TIMES" ON PHOTOGRAPHY, April 22, 1846.—**  
"A great improvement has been effected by Mr. BEARD. The portraits now exhibit  
a degree of boldness, and stand out with a relief greatly desiderated in all the earlier spec-  
imens of the art, while his method of colouring renders them agreeable and life-like."  
Taken Daily, from Nine till Six, at 85, King William-street, City, where application for  
Licenses should be made; 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic  
Institution, Regent-street.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at**  
the Manufactory, 383, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern  
improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great  
reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other  
house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**COINS OF ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—**  
PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just  
published a short catalogue of his coins and medals; which can be had by post, by sending  
two stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s.; Ancient Roman Brass Coins, with  
good portraits of the Emperors, 1s. each; Pennies of the Conqueror, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each  
Coins sent by post. Coins, &c., Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

**SYPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to**  
solicit an inspection of their PARASOLS for the Season, manufactured in Glace  
and Moiré Silks of the most elegant patterns yet offered to the Public. A large assortment of  
every other description of Parasols, including the Claremont, Marquis, &c. &c.—W. and J.  
SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

**LADIES' CAPS.—Just imported from Paris, a quantity of**  
pretty Dress, Bonnet, and Night Caps, at less than Half the Price of even moderate  
milliners, also, at Half Price, superior French Caps, Canzous, Guimpes, Sleeves, Berthes,  
Collars, Habits, &c. &c., in endless variety. \* \* \* This advertisement only applies for the  
week.—MARTIN NUNN, 259, Regent-street.

**LIGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL.—THRESHER'S**  
INDIAN GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for warm climates, are per-  
fectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by Thresher  
and Glenny, and can only be procured at the East India outfitting establishment, 132, Strand,  
London. It is very important to notice that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze,"  
as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities.

**LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS.**  
HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of  
Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of  
the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most  
finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully sub-  
stantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

**SELLING OFF, REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.**  
2500 Yds Fine Edgings .. .. from 6d. to 12d. a yard  
1700 do. Do. Narrow Lace .. .. from 15d. to 2s. 6d. a yard  
750 do. Do. Wide Lace .. .. from 2s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. a yard.  
Patterns sent to any part of the Kingdom.  
Address—KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

**EDUCATION, near town, where French is constantly spoken.—**  
Terms, six guineas per quarter, include dancing, drawing, and books, together with a  
complete course of classical, commercial, and mathematical instruction. The system pursued  
excites such emulation that twenty prizes were obtained during the past half-year. Apply (if  
by letter, paid, to the Rev. A. B.) at Mr. Monger's, Baltic Coffee-house, 58, Threadneedle-  
street; or Mr. Watson's, 86, Newgate-street.

**TROWERS!! TROWERS!! TROWERS!!!—A good**  
fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowers' Maker  
and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert,  
without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any  
other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect  
ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to  
select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

**HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ POWDER IN**  
ONE BOTTLE keeps in every situation. The dose can be apportioned to form a  
medicine, refreshing beverage, or saline draught, so as to suit all ages and constitutions.—  
It is the Tasteless Salt of a Natural Spring, and is the best Family Medicine. It instantly  
stops sickness, from whatever cause arising. A bottle of 12 to 30 doses, 2s. 6d.—C. HOCKIN,  
38, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

**FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.—**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED NEWS."  
Sir,—We beg to state that we have this day received information that the books, papers, and  
other valuable property belonging to the Bank of British North America, being deposited in  
one of our large Patent Fireproof Safes, were found perfect and unimpaired upon the safe being  
opened in the ruins after the fire.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants.  
57, St. Paul's Churchyard, July 1, 1846.  
C. CHUBB and SON.

**SCARBOROUGH.—CROWN HOTEL, ESPLANADE, con-**  
spicuous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Gardens. This beautifully situated  
and extensive Establishment, commanding an unobscured view of the sea, is now ready for  
the reception of Families. In addition since last season, a new public building has been  
erected, which will render the hotel in every respect complete.—N.B. Hot, Cold, and  
Shower Baths in the house. Table d'Hôte at Five o'clock during the season. An Omnibus  
and Cabs await the arrival of the Trains.

**THOUSANDS OF SHIRTS FOR INSPECTION.—RODGERS**  
and Co., Shirt Makers, Hosiery, and Outfitters, 59, St. Martin's-lane, and 29, New-  
street, Covent-garden, London, inform their customers and the public that they keep for in-  
spection and sale, an assortment of several thousand Shirts, including every description, from  
a shilling to a guinea, and that among them are some beautiful specimens of superior needle-  
work at very moderate prices. Boys' Shirts in all sizes, and Ladies' Ready-made Linen  
of every description, at exceedingly low prices. RODGERS and Co. allow Captains and other  
persons of influence a liberal